FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS REPORTED

AU191156 Sofia Doemstic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave his eighth press conference last night, which according to political observers characterizes the White House's growing political insecurity. Georgi Todorchev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO's New York correspondent, deals with the main subjects of his press conference in the following report:

[Begin recording] Reagan was forced to admit that the enormous amount of state debts and the budget deficit are a heavy burden for his country. He tried to reassure people with promises that things will improve in the indefinite future and appealed to them to have confidence in the automatic action of the levers of capitalist economy, stating that the corporations and the rich, freed of taxes, will be able to provide jobs for many of the 10 million currently unemployed Americans.

Reagan was forced to admit another defeat of his policy of acting from a position of strength and of interference in other peoples' domestic affairs. He tried to reassure the American people as regards their justified concern about the policy of risk conducted by the White House in support of the bloodthirsty El Salvador junta. Although the resistance against this policy is still passive and apprehensive, it is obvious that organs more sensitive to the voice of public opinion, like the Congress, for example, are feeling increasing pressure from the broad strata of constituents against the political and military extremism of the administration. [end recording]

NEW POLISH-SPONSORED MBFR PROPOSAL BACKED

AU181946 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 18 Feb 82

[BTA commentator H. Radev: "To Counterbalance Tension"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Feb -- The present situation in Europe is complicated and dangerous. The old continent is overloaded with weapons and troops. With increasing frequency voices are coming from across the Atlantic appealing for ever more destructive nuclear, chemical and bactereological systems. Unfortunately these voices are being echoed in a number of other NATO member-countries. This further strains the situation.

The people of Europe, however, have not forgotten what a war means. That is why more than once they have made it plain that they are against the preparation of a new war, that they are for the easing of tension, for lowering the level of armaments. This explains the interest with which the new proposal submitted in Vienna by the Polish delegation on behalf of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was received. Officially it presented a draft of an "agreement on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments and the related measures in central Europe, as a first stage". In it are defended the interests of security of all countries participating in the negotiations, in it are contained all the necessary components for accords and practical realization of the task laid down in Vienna. Everything has been provided for, so that the negotiations can at last get out of this impasse into which they have been wandering through the fault of the Western countries for more than eight years now. The new initiative is exceptionally important and well-timed.

Naturally, it is neither the first nor the sole initiative made at the Vienna talks by the socialist countries. The present proposal assumes a higher value mostly because of its practical applicability, within the framework of the basic principle of parallel and equal reduction of armaments in central Europe.

The efforts at lessening the military confrontation are particularly positive at present, when as a result of the actions of the imperialist circles in the West seeking to provoke a new round in the armaments, the situation is deteriorating.

In contrast to the policy of strength, confrontation and aggravation of international relations pursued by the United States and the aggressive NATO circles, the socialist countries have [words indistinct] posed an initiative aimed at continuation and [word indistinct] resultative end of the negotiations in the present complicated and tense situation. They [words indistinct] and insistently for political detente and [words indistinct] with military detente.

The new proposal is constructive and [word indistinct]. With good will and sincere concern [words indistinct] in central Europe, it may spell the beginning of a positive process for a gradual and balanced reduction of armaments in Europe.

PRESS VERSION OF DYULGEROV WFTU SPEECH

AU171228 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 13 Feb 82 pp 1-3

[Address by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, at the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana, on 12 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, delegates and congress guests, I take the liberty to convey the most sincere greetings of the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to express their wishes to the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions for successful and fruitful work.

The Bulgarian trade unions appreciate the fact that this broadly representative trade union forum is being held in Cuba, the country which is the first to have won its freedom and independence on the American continent, as an expression of respect for the historical deeds of the heroic Cuban people and as recognition of the successes they have achieved in building socialism. I would like to express our wholehearted solidarity with the just struggle waged by fraternal Cuba against the unceasing threats and provocations of American imperialism and to assure our Cuban comrades and friends that the Bulgarian working people will also in the future continue unrelentingly to support the Cuban people's struggle for their free, as well as prospering socialist motherland.

We listened with great emotion and interest to Comrade Fidel Castro's speech, which contained a profound analysis of the international situation. We are convinced that this remarkable speech represents a strong new impetus to the struggle of the international trade union movement for the peoples' peaceful future.

Comrades, our congress is taking place in an era filled with anxiety for mankind. The policy of the reactionary, imperialist forces, aimed at exacerbating military danger and at liquidating detente, has produced a considerable complication of the international atmosphere. This policy is aimed against the achievements of the socialist countries, as well as against the national interests of all countries and peoples. The achievement of military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist community countries was selected as the chief method for implementing this reactionary policy conducted by the United States and its collaborators.

The imperialist strategy of confrontation is combined with violent anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, with intensified attacks against the national liberation movement and the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The foreign policy of the socialist community countries is actively opposing the aggressive attempts of the militarist circles.

The majority of the newly liberated and nonaligned countries, as well as a substantial portion of the population in the developed capitalist countries, are declaring themselves against the plans and doctrines of American imperialism.

Millions of working people, who are the creators of material values and of all benefits for humanity, are joining the consistent fighters for peace and social progress. Unity is their most powerful instrument of struggle. The unity of action of the working people and the creation of a broad, coalition of the antiwar forces which are struggling to preserve world peace -- this is the task of primary importance today, it is the duty of all trade unions regardless of their ideological orientation and of their international affiliation.

The mass protest movements and antiwar actions of the working people which expanded in many capitalist countries last year, in Europe, the United States, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as the international trade union conferences on problems of disarmament show the necessity of rallying the efforts of all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, and demonstrate the need to foil the policy of imperialism, which is dangerous to world peace.

We are convinced that the 10th WFTU Congress will mark the beginning of a new era in the further development of trade union unity and in the struggle for peace. We would like in this connection to draw the attention of the delegates at this congress to certain ideas and proposals.

In our opinion it would be correct for the congress to address an appeal to the ILO director general within the framework of this organization's forthcoming general conference, so as to organize a special session on the questions of the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament during the aforementioned conference.

We propose that the congress should discuss the opportunity of organizing a week of mass actions and campaigns of working people and trade unions for stopping the arms race and for convening a worldwide disarmament conference within the framework of the forthcoming UN General Assembly second special session.

It would be correct for the WFTU to work more actively for an even more intense consolidation of mutual trust among countries and peoples, as well as for the elimination of difficulties in disarmament and detente negotiations, provoked by the imperialists, and to do so through methods of dialogue and joint actions with trade unions of all orientations.

The Bulgarian trade unions confirm their readiness to participate in actions of the peace-loving forces aimed at the establishment of nuclear-free zones as well as of a zone of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world. The working people in our country entirely support the proposal submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov on 20 October 1981 to convene a meeting of Balkan state leaders in Sofia in connection with the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, confirming peace and understanding as well as mutual trust and friendship, and developing cooperation among all Balkan states and peoples.

I would like to inform the congress delegates that the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council is also ready to host a similar meeting of trade union leaders from those countries.

Comrades, the delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions approves the conclusions and assessments contained in the report read by Comrade (Ibrahim Zaccharia) and supports the proposed draft plan for a basic document for the congress.

During the period under review the WFTU has developed from the ideological and organizational points of view and has successfully engaged in deversified activities of all kinds. A number of worldwide, regional and national initiatives were implemented, directed against capitalist exploitation, racism and neocolonialism, for freedom and national independence. The stands of trade union organizations in socialist countries as regards the management of production and society have been consolidated. Their defense of the working people's interests has become more effective.

Positive changes have been achieved in the activities of the federation and these changes are the results of the joing efforts of all member-organizations. The decisions which the congress will adopt and the new tasks it will map out demand a new approach in the future as regards the organization of all WFTU activities. Our organization must and can assume even more frontal positions in international life, it must more promptly and efficiently react to the processes and events of life and it must become the initiator of more numerous joint trade union actions and campaigns.

Comrades, since the very beginnings of the WFTU the Bulgarian trade unions have consistently participated in the activities of this organization and they are trying, according to their possibilities, to contribute to the successful implementation of the decisions adopted by WFTU congresses and by the leading organs of the federation. The Bulgarian trade unions consider the successful construction of a new socialist society as their greatest contribution to the common international cause of working people throughout the world. The Bulgarian workers class and its trade unions are proud of the successes achieved by their socialist motherland. Within the last 10 years alone the national income and the basic funds of our country have doubled, or as it was eloquently expressed, a second, new Bulgaria has been built in this period.

The Bulgarian trade unions have earned definite credit in this achievement. They represent an active factor in building the material-technical basis of socialism and in perfecting socialist social relations, as well as in developing the new socialist individual.

The 12th BCP Congress decisions endow the work of the Bulgarian trade unions with a new and better substance, they further lend these activities effective means for expanding and increasing the working people's social initiatives, they enhance and consolidate the role of the trade unions in the political system of socialism, and they assign an even more substantial role to the trade unions in the management of production and in the administration of our society.

Our class enemies have frequently tried to distory the truth about our trade unions. They say that we depend upon the party and state and that we are not defending the working people's interests. Our reality is the best answer to such malicious attacks. The care for man, the defense of man's basic and vital interests -- this is the only meaning of our trade union activities, tasks and responsibilities. Such is the policy of the BCP; such is the policy of the Bulgarian trade unions as well. If we are dependent on anything it is solely on the interests of the workers class.

Naturally, our development is linked to a number of problems stemming from the complications in international circumstances and linked with objective difficulties, as well as with subjective shortcomings and weaknesses. By no means do we delude ourselves that there will be no difficulties and problems in the future. Like any complicated social organism our socialist society exists among newly arising problems and contradictions. They are by no means antagonistic, however. Nevertheless, a delay in their solution may produce additional difficulties, arresting our progress. The chief and determining characteristic feature of the situation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is our country's stable economic and social development, our people's moral and political unity, rallied around the BCP policy.

Comrades, the Bulgarian trade unions, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, express their unrelenting solidarity with the working people's struggle in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, with the struggle of the Arab peoples of Palestine, of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and the PDRY, as well as with the struggle of the peoples in South Africa.

The Bulgarian trade unions are fully confident that the working people in the Polish People's Republic will be capable of overcoming their difficulties and of restoring their country's social and political life on sound socialist foundations, that they will be capable of building an ideological and organizational unity of trade unions in Poland on a class basis.

We enthusiastically greet the people's revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada, which are the most important revolutionary successes, successes of the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Latin American working people since the victory of the Cuban revolution.

We will also in the future continue to be at the side of the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, Haiti and other countries on this continent in their courageous struggle against the bloodthirsty dictators and oppressive regimes.

With deep emotion and feelings of solidarity we are following the heroic struggle of the people in El Salvador and we are confident that their fight for freedom, democracy and independent development will end in victory.

The Bulgarian trade unions will also in the future continue to intensify their unity of action and cooperation with trade unions in other countries, as well as their participation in the joint struggle of peace-loving forces against imperialism and reaction, for the consolidation of universal peace, for disarmament and detente.

Comrades, in 1982 our people will be marking the 100th anniversary of their great son -- Georgi Dimitrov -- the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian and international communist and workers movement. The entire history of the Bulgarian trade unions is closely linked to the name of this heroic son of the Bulgarian workers class. His ideas about a united front, about unified actions of all forces struggling against reaction and war, are of topical importance today in the struggle against the nuclear disaster, in the fight for freedom and social justice.

On behalf of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council I would like to express our and the Bulgarian working people's most sincere gratitude to the WFTU for holding the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions and for adopting a special appeal on the occassion of this remarkable anniversary. I would like to assure the participants in the congress that the Bulgarian trade unions will continue to struggle in a Dimitrov-like fashion for the unity of the trade union movement.

Long live the the WFTU!

Long live the international workers solidarity!

Long live peace!

Dyulgerov Return 17 Feb

AU172035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Bulgarian trade union delegation which attended the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana returned home from Cuba tonight. The delegation was led by Petur Dyulgerov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED, ANALYZED

First Report

LD182254 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2050 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] About an hour ago a press conference ended in Washington at which U.S. President Reagan spoke. The course of the conference confirmed expectations: Reagan [word indistinct] tried to advocate high military expenses in the state budget and drastic cuts in social expenses. His answers to the journalists' questions also show that in the near future no significant changes will take place in the U.S. attitude toward key world issues such as disarmament, detente, and the issues of the Middle East. This is true also for U.S. policy toward Central America. According to Reagan, the White House does not rule out any possible form of help including that of military aid to keep the current regimes in power.

More About Questions Asked

LD190950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] As we have already told you, U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave a press conference yesterday. Our New York correspondent Michal Stas will now add his dispatch to news agency reports:

[Stas] [Word indistinct] has passed since U.S. President Reagan submitted his draft budget to congress. (?Two hours ago) he admitted that the United States is in a crisis, but he added that it would get out of it early this year. When journalists wanted to know what this meant, he replied that he would not give details but that the crisis could be over some time next year. (?Several) questions concerned the budget and developments in Central America. But Reagan rejected all direct questions on future U.S. policy in that part of the world, saying that he would make a speech on these issues in the Organization of American States next week.

Reagan had to listen to many an uncomfortable question about his domestic and personnel policy. They concerned, for example, the appointment of the black priest, [name indistinct] to the U.S. Human Rights Commission. [Words indistinct] this candidate of the administration is notorious for his reactionary views on women's rights and on equal rights for children to attend school. Reagan replied that [name indistinct] views were close to his own. In reply to a question on why he had declined to receive 42 congressmen who had wanted to talk to him about his promises to U.S. farmers, he said that he did not have time to meet them.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND CRITICIZED

LD182233 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] President Reagan was the moving force behind the sanctions proclaimed against Poland and the Soviet Union following the Polish Government's declaration of a state of emergency. How much these sanctions are damaging the Polish economy and which areas they are directly affecting is the subject of the following dispatch from Frantisek Sojka, our resident correspondent in the Polish capital.

[Begin recording] The result of the sanctions the United States has imposed on Poland is that Poland is no longer able to use credits to purchase the so-called food surpluses from the United States. This is because the credits are no longer provided. These credits amounted to between 600 and 700 million dollars. This means that Poland will not receive about 2 million tons of corn, 200,000 tons of wheat, 600,000 tons of soy flour and so on. This will of course be manifested in Poland's future food production. Among other things, the shortage of corn has caused some poultry farms to close; the consequences of this have already been felt because there is a shortage of poultry in the shops. The shortage of poultry feed also means fewer eggs. About 900 million eggs will be lost.

Another measure imposed by the Reagan administration has been to prevent Polish trawlers from fishing in American coastal waters. According to the most modest estimates, this means the loss of 20 million dollars, excluding expenditures incurred in transferring the Polish fishing fleet to other, less fertile fishing grounds. How do the sanctions threaten Polish industry? The 15,000 tons of cotton and 10,000 tons of other goods detained so far might appear to be relatively small amounts but hidden behind these amounts are the disruption of industrial cooperation and the difficulties created in various branches of industry.

So much for the United States. What about the actions taken by other Western countries? These have manifested themselves especially in the halting of credits and the withdrawing of the facilities under which Poland was able to purchase foodstuffs at lower prices. Only France and Canada will perhaps deliver 3 million tons of grain as previously agreed. The West German Government has also announced a number of repressive measures against Poland and the Soviet Union -- naturally, under strong pressure from the organizer of the whole campaign, America's President Reagan. Reactionary circles in the West are striving to undermine the Polish economy and cause it to collapse.

In any case, the Polish economy is going through a serious crisis. At the same time they are counting on such a collapse provoking social tension and unrest, as in a chain reaction. They have not forgotten the fact that the economic and political situation in Poland has a certain influence on the economy of other socialist countries. However, in this respect Mr Reagan has miscalculated and this attempt, to be brutal, to starve Poland has provoked a great deal of indignation among the Polish public. I would very much like for him to hear what the Polish working people think and say about it. In this connection, one must stress how highly appreciative Poland is -- whether in Lodz, Radom or Plock, which I have visited -- of the assistance provided by the countries of the socialist community, especially by the Soviet Union. The fact is that everybody has been able to tangibly convince himself of those who have quickly and effectively helped Poland in the current complicated situation. [end recording]

PRACE, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE HOPE FOR CSCE 'SUCCESS'

LD180940 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 18 Feb (CTK) -- Thanks to the principled policy of the socialist countries and the realistic-minded participants in the Madrid meeting the United States has failed to degrade it to a mere forum for dictating conditions and to misuse it for its big power ambitions, P R A C E wrote today. The trade union daily notes that the resumed deliberations have now entered the second week not without hope for a more business-like discussion on a draft final document aimed at fulfilling the meeting's main mission, i.e. strengthening understanding and cooperation.

Another Czech daily, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, noted that the stands of Washington undermine the foundations of European stability and cooperation and give rise to justified concern of the European public. "The Americans attempts to turn the meeting into a 'trial of Poland' and use the international forum for prescribing the Polish Government its conduct are a provocative game which is in direct conflict with the principles of relations among states declared in Helsinki". In spite of the complexities of the present international situation objective conditions still exist for the meeting to end successfully. However, it is necessary that all delegations show responsibility, goodwill and realism", LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE wrote in the editorial headlined "Washington's Provocative Game".

CPCZ'S POLEDNIK RECEIVES SALVADORAN DELEGATION

LD182256 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 81 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 18 Feb (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, headed by member of the Political Commission of the Salvadoran Communist Party Ruben Sanchez, discussed the situation in El Salvador and world topics here today with Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

He was briefed by the members of the delegation on the struggle waged by the patriotic forces in El Salvador against the dictatorial regime supported by U.S. imperialism, and assured the delegation that Czechoslovakia will display solidarity with the just fight of the Salvadoran people for liberation from the rule of imperialism and reaction.

The delegation, in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the National Front Central Committee, also met today with Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council Trade Unions. On behalf of Czechoslovak trade unionists, he voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people against the military-civilian junta and U.S. interference, for freedom and democracy.

BENO RECEIVES FOREIGN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIALS

LD182352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Today Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received heads and deputy heads of political-organizational departments of central committees of communist and working parties from socialist countries who arrived in Prague for negotiations about the preparations of the international meeting of secretaries of the fraternal parties. In a comradely discussion, Comrade Beno informed them about the work of the CPCZ, about results achieved in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and about the current orientation of the activity of the party bodies and basic organizations.

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1982 WITH PRC SIGNED

LD182340 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and the Chinese People's Republic signed here on Wednesday an agreement on goods exchanges and payments for 1982, providing for a 44-per cent increase of trade over the previous year. Czechoslovakia will import raw materials, rice, cocoa, vegetable oils and consumer goods from People's China in exchange for lorries, textile machines, rolled material and other engineering products and chemicals.

The signatories were Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Miroslav and his Chinese colleague Chen Jie.

SLOVAK PRAVDA ON ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AU171755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 82 p 6

[Jan Tonaj article: "Complicated Path of Development; The Romanian Economy in the Second Year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Last year, in the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the industry, construction industry and agriculture of the Romanian Socialist Republic also showed an upward trend. Last year Romanian farmers succeeded in cultivating about 20 million tons of grain. Although this was more than in 1980 (by more than 19 million tons), agriculture nevertheless did not succeed in fulfilling several tasks; this caused difficulties in supplying agricultural produce and food to the population. As we wrote in this context, for this reason the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic last October adopted two decrees on supplies to the population. In view of the difficulties with food on the market, the first decree aimed at preventing speculative purchases of food products; the decree forbade the creation of private stocks in excess of the usual 1-month consumption. The second decree, which complemented and specified the preceding one, introduced in place of the free purchases of foodstuffs a zonal rationing system for supplying foodstuffs and agricultural produce to the population (with the obligation to acquire supplies in the place of permanent residence).

The supreme bodies of the republic dealt several times with the agricultural problems during the past few weeks, with the aim of resolving all basic problems within the current 5-year paln. The difficulties are being caused not only by the failure of fulfill certain planned indexes, but also by the fact that the country has large commitments in the sphere of exports of agricultural produce (almost 15 percent of total export).

In view of all the circumstances, the supreme bodies of the Romanian Socialist Republic decided to adjust the prices of agricultural produce as of the beginning of this week, to raise the retail prices of foodstuffs (by approximately 35 percent), and simultaneously to carry out certain social measures which should alleviate the impact of the new prices on the working people's living standards. This measure was inevitable also because the prices of certain kinds of foodstuffs in the Romanian Socialist Republic had not changed in the past 25 years, despite the increased production costs and the population's real incomes.

Simultaneously with the measures in agriculture, many other measures have been, or are being, taken for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of production in other national economy branches. This applies especially to the economical use of fuels and energy. Romania is in fact greatly dependent on imports of raw materials, particularly of fuels, despite the accelerated expansion of its own extraction industry -- it imports almost 80 percent of raw materials to product energy from nonsocialist countries, for freely convertible currencies.

Among the measures aimed at raising the effectiveness of the economy we can also mention the decrees issued by the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic at the beginning of this year containing rules for the operation and control of equipment and machiners, as well as the duties of people working in plants with nonstop production and those in dangerous operations.

Even though some of these decrees have a restructive influence (for instance, as to foodstuffs), the restrictions should be effective for a relatively short time and are thus not permanent. EVEN THIS YEAR THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE WANT TO CONSISTENTLY CONTINUE FULFILLING THE PLAN SET FOR THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN.

The fulfillment of these tasks could undoubtedly be aided by closer cooperation with the CEMA member countries. At the joint session of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, held at the beginning of last December, Comrade N. Ceausescu said: "IT IS IMPERATIVE TO STRIVE MORE RESOLUTELY TO EXPAND TRADE EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION WITH THE CEMA COUNTRIES. IN THE PERIOD 1981-85 WE ARE COUNTING ON EMPHATICALLY INCREASING THE TOTAL VOLUME OF TRADE WITH THESE COUNTRIES."

Western propaganda is making a great hullabaloo about certain measures in Romania and, as usual, it is exaggerating many matters and problems. However, it is a paradox -- or perhaps it is typical -- that toward the end of the seventies, when the Romanian Socialist Republic had asked the West for several loans, the centers of this propaganda were full of praise. Now, when Romania is striving for closer cooperation with the CEMA member countries, they are casting the most unfastidious insults at the country, its people and supreme bodies. But this is not surprising; again it merely reveals the false character of reactionary ruling circles in the West and their hatred of socialism.

BRIEFS

USSR MINING AGREEMENT EXTENDED -- Moscow, 15 Feb (CTK) -- Validity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on cooperation in iron ore mining in the USSR and their deliveries to Czechoslovakia was extended today for the years 1982-1983. Under the terms of the agreement, Soviet ore mining and processing enterprises will receive Czechoslovak machinery and equipment, in exchange for iron ore supplies. Czechoslovak and Soviet foreign trade ministers Bohumil Urban and Nikolay Patolichev met here today for talks of further expansion of bilateral economic relations. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2113 GMT 15 Feb 82 LD]

PRESS REPORT ON TISCH WFTU CONGRESS SPEECH

AU172101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Feb 82 p 6

[Report on address by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee and SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana on 12 February]

[Text] On behalf of the FDGB of the GDR, Harry Tisch conveyed most fraternal greetings to all trade unionists of the world present in Havana. "Our congress is taking place at a time characterized by a rapid worsening of these international situation,' he said. The causes for this lie with the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The Reagan administration is pursuing a life-threatening policy which ignores existing realities and is aimed at turning back the wheel of history.

"Even if in the capitalist countries the ruling circles conceal the truth from their peoples, it cannot be denied that the Soviet Union, the whole community of the socialist countries, are at the head of the peace struggle and are always submitting proposals on how to ban the danger of war," the speaker continued.

Aggressive Circles Must Be Checked

"Peace and socialism are one, they presuppose each other. Where, as in our country, the results of work benefit all, no one profits from armament, peace is the prerequisite for continuing our good will, for a meaningful rich life.

In socialism peace is the supreme aim of all policy. It is due to this truth that for 36 years Europe has had the longest peaceful period in this century.

It is thus downright criminal that there are U.S. politicians who declare that for them there is something more important than peace.

One who treats the future of mankind like this, for whom the born and unborn life are of less significance than the invention, the production, the deployment and the planned use of more and more dreadful mass destruction weapons has lost before history the moral right to give advice to mankind, to even speak of humanity," the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee stressed.

"Reason and the will to live make it imperative that we, the representatives of the working people, the trade unionists of the entire world, resolutely oppose the madness of the most aggressive imperialist forces.

If we who come from all parts of the world have different questions, various opinions and viewpoints, if peace, the salvation of life is at stake, we should get together even more closely and put aside all other things," the speaker stated, reasoning: "The danger of war is great. This war would be a nuclear war. It could not be limited. In its devastation it would not allow and difference between ideologies or religious denominations. Since war would put an end to all that mankind has achieved so far by so much work and prudence and to what it will achieve in future, the securing of peace is at the beginning of all activity."

Harry Tisch referred to the fact that due to the Brussels NATO missiles decision, the danger of a nuclear confrontation has extraordinarily increased, above all in Europe.

"To represent the interest of our members requires a joint struggle in the great movement of peace, for disarmament and peaceful coexistence for the happy future of mankind," he stressed.

Comrades-in-Arms for the Same Aims

"The FDGB offers its hand to all, regardless of orientation or international organization. For us there is nothing more important than to live in peace."

The FDGB representative recalled the important address of Fidel Castro in which he noted the enormous human and material resources that would be available to push back hunger, misery, indigence and diseases if one succeeded in stopping the arms race.

Completely new dimensions of social policy would become possible. This would be completely in line with trade unionist representation of interests.

"With great satisfaction we note the fact that for the first time in the history of the WFTU, our congress is taking place here in Havana, in Socialist Cuba, right at the gates of the main power of imperialism, the United States," Harry Tisch continued.

"We thank our fraternal organization, the center of the working people of Cuba, for the good preparation and unfolding of this congress. We want to very cordially congratulate our hosts, the fraternal Cuban people, who are the first to build socialism on the American continent, on the great successes which they have achieved in hard struggles and untiring hard work.

We are comrades-in-arms for the same aim: For the advance of socialism, for the happiness and welfare of the workers and their families, for the peaceful future of the peoples.

In the spirit of proletarian internationalism we assure you, dear Cuban comrades and friends: We are firmly at your side where the protection of your socialist home country and the defense of its achievements are concerned."

In the same spirit the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee welcomed the courageous people of Nicaragua who despite all the malice and machinations of internal and external reaction are courageously building a new life.

He assured all Latin American class brothers, who are waging a hard and sacrificial struggle against fascist and militarist dictatorships against suppression, of solidary affinity.

"Our sympathy and solidarity go to the people of El Salvador and their heroic fighters who courageously and successfully face the murderous terror in the country, which is controlled and financed by the United States.

Solidarity With the Liberation Forces

"Our solidarity goes to all who are struggling for freedom and justice. So to the Arab trade unions which are struggling against the Israeli aggressor, for a permanent and just peace in the Middle East and for the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he exlaimed.

"We assure of our solidarity the peoples in southern Africa, who are courageously and resolutely struggling against the apartheid politicians and their constant acts of aggression, for the elimination of the last strongholds of colonialism and all forms of national suppression.

The GDR trade unions are loyal to all progressive forces -- Solidarity helps us to be victorious."

The speaker referred to the fact that the mass media controlled by imperialism are always disseminating new lies and distortions in order to blur the eyes of many inhabitants, above all of the Western world, and to prevent them from seeing clearly.

Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism determine imperialist policy.

The facts, however, prove sufficiently that only under socialism can human rights be guaranteed, as the right to work, health, education and to a home -- to mention only a few.

Socialism -- Only Possible Alternative to Capitalism

"Especially in our time socialism proves it is the only alternative to capitalism, the most powerful bulwark of peace, progress and the struggle of the peoples for national liberation."

In a time in which in all capitalist states crisis, inflation and unemployment characterize daily life -- "phenomena which for over a third of this century have not been found in our country, which our children only know from the history books -- social security and safety have become unrenounceable characteristics of socialist quality under our socialist conditions," Harry Tisch stressed.

He reported that "thanks to the sacrifice and diligent work of the working people of our country the material and cultural living standards are developing dynamically and continually, we are mastering the challenge of the eighties, we are giving expression to the superiorty of socialist production relations.

"Here we see as realistically thinking trade unionists that again and again new questions are on the agenda which have to be solved in the interest of our members. Nothing is without problems. Something new, better cannot gain ground by itself, but only by hard work and struggle."

Under the socialist conditions, Harry Tisch declared, the responsibility of the trade unions increases. The workers class has the power. The trade unions work as schools of socialism to more and more increase the capabilities of the working people to use this power for the benefit of the entire people.

To Become Oriented Toward the Main Questions of the Time

"In our trade unionist work we proceed from the fact that the manifold interests of our members, which are developing further and further, can only be implemented under the prerequisite that we are consulting everything with them, and incite them at the same time to be active and creative themselves."

The proceedings and the results of the 10th WFTU Congress so far have been a great encouragement for the struggle of the working people of all continents for peace, national independence and social progress, the chairman of the FDGB national executive committee stressed. "In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, as socialist patriots who are committed to anti-imperialist class solidarity in word and deed, the FDGB members will continue to do everything that strengthens the fighting strength of our own organization and that of the WFTU and increases its authority and appeal in the international trade union movement," Harry Tisch said.

This includes consideration of the increasing scope of work done in the WFTU as demonstrated at this congress. Frankly and openly one shall always become oriented to the main questions of the time in accordance with the correct analyses.

World Organization Consolidates Its Ranks

It is the task of all trade unionists to again and again look for ways to improve the work of the WFTU. The present documents form a good basis for this.

Concluding his address, Harry Tisch declared: "The aggravated class struggle dictates us to even more resolutely support the most elementary rights of the working people, freedom, humanity, fraternity and social progress.

"Let us unite even more firmly! Let us jointly struggle for a prosperous world without war, for a humane life!

"This is a prospect which is desirable to all! Long live and gain strength an important guarantor for a world of peace -- our WFTU!"

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED, ANALYZED

'Evasive Answers'

LD182224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has said that he would only use the grain embargo as a part of comprehensive measures against the USSR, because he does not want to punish any one sector of the U.S. economy. At his press conference Reagan also spoke about the U.S. Central American and Middle East policies, and also about economic issues. Our correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports:

[Begin recording] At his second press conference this year President Reagan was asked 24 questions by journalists. He gave evasive answers to 14 of these. The President was not willing either to confirm or deny that the United States conducts subversive activity against Nicaragua and other countries. He said that his administration does not have plans to send U.S. military units to El Salvador. He refused to reply to every other question connected with Latin America by saying that he will explain his administration's Caribbean policy in a special speech next week. He merely repeated his allegation that last year the USSR supplied more arms to Cuba than at any time since the 1962 missile crisis.

Replying to questions connected with U.S. Middle East policy, President Reagan asserted that Defense Secretary Weinberger did not bring arms purchase requirements from Jordan last week. He said that Weinberger satisfactorily represented his government in the Middle East and that what journalists cited him as saying -- the reason why Israel became so angry -- was a distortion. The President also reiterated his statement that his government's policy will not change with regard to Israel.

In answer to a question to ascertain the possibility of a possible further grain embargo against the USSR, the President replied that he can only imagine this as a part of a general embargo because, as he said, he would not wish to punish any one sector of the U.S. economy.

Replying to a French correspondent, Reagan said he would be glad if France returned to the NATO military organization, but he does not urge this especially.

At the evening press conference four questioners tried to confront Reagan with his earlier pronouncement that the economic upswing will start in the U.S. in the spring. The President's colleagues last time promised this only for the fall. However, Reagan now consistently evaded the answer, and said that he trusts that the economy will start on the road to prosperity this year. [end recording]

Remarks on Polish Credits

LD190944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S. President was unwilling to state at a press conference yesterday evening whether his administration will in future undertake to guarantee U.S. banks for credits given to Poland. In the past month the Washington administration transferred $71 million to the commercial banks, and with this it undertook the obligation for the repayment of the credits given to Poland.

Poland owes about $3 billion to various U.S. banks.

'HOT DEBATE' OVER POLISH PRICE HIKES REPORTED

LD182044 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (MTI) -- From MTI special correspondent Zsolt Zsebesi:

The sharply and rapidly rising prices of manufactured goods are under hot debate in Poland. The system of economic management introduced on January 1 has lent industrial enterprises a wide scope of independence in fixing the prices of their products. Seizing the opportunity, most of them effected 2-3-fold increases. Although consumers tend to accept the pricing practice adjusted to the real production costs, but in a number of instances [words indistinct] the price-rises excessive.

Leaders of the recently formed social pricing committee and Poland's state pricing office have been engaged in regular consultations about the unreasonably increased prices of manufactured goods. Price controls performed in about 90 enterprises since January 1 prove the buyers frequently right in their complaints. Groundless price raises have been found with 700 products so far.

The commercial sector also seeks to induce industrial companies for fixing prices in harmony with the market conditions and real demand. The prices of a few television sets, which were increased manyfold in January, will now be reduced by 15-20 per cent. In view of the dwindling demands, the state pricing committee has decided to cut the prices of some dairy products, mainly a few cheese and curd brands.

Companies rendering services to the population are also striving to adapt their prices to the actual costs. With effect of February 1, the Polish post raised the fee for its foreign services three times, with the inland postage rates also to be upped in the near future. As for inland postal services, several restrictions adopted when the state of emergency was imposed have been eased recently -- it is still obligatory to produce the identity card at filing a telegramme, but the text of the cables need no longer be approved in advance. Telephone links have been restored all over the country, but the taped warning 'checked call' can still often be heard when the calls are put through.

U.S. LACKS SUPPORT AT MADRID CSCE MEETING

Nagy on Possibilities

LD190210 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] At Wednesday's plenary session of the all-European conference in Madrid, those representing NATO countries kept up their barrage of criticism of Poland and the Soviet Union over the Polish state of emergency. Understandably enough, the Polish delegation head rejected all attempts to intervene in Poland's internal affairs and to deflect the Madrid meeting away from its declared purpose of following up the Helsinki agreement, and with what results? Over to Peter Ipper:

[Ipper] The Madrid follow-up meeting on European security and cooperation seems to have turned into a sharp debate. The most important issue now is whether the negotiating partners can remain sober enough to continue the Helsinki process in Madrid. There certainly is a possibility for such soberness. This was made clear in a recent interview by the Hungarian state secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Janos Nagy, who said one of the main aims of Hungarian foreign policy remains to be Hungarian contribution to the development of international relations.

The state secretary also made some extremely noteworthy statements concerning the Madrid meeting. On the surface the sharp debate in Madrid justified the pessimists' claims that there was no possibility for a continuation of the Helsinki process in Madrid. However, the Hungarian state secretary for foreign affairs expressed two very important counter-arguments.

First, that although the present tense international situation may not be favorable for progress on the Helsinki process but [word indistinct] right now when the East-West dialogue has become so difficult, the value of the Madrid meeting has considerably increased. Its main significance is that the negotiations are being continued. After all, the Madrid meeting is the most wide-ranging forum for the East-West dialogue in Europe today.

The other point made by the Hungarian state secretary for foreign affairs may be even more important. The United States does everything in its power to convince its West European allies to follow Washington's direct anti-Soviet and anti-Polish policy, without reservation. Several signs indicate that this American endeavor will fail, because, for example, the French foreign minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, has already rejected the American proposal to suspend the Madrid meeting on the pretext of the situation in Poland. And that French stand is being supported by several West European countries. From all that, State Secretary Janos Nagy drew the conclusion that Western Europe refuses to follow an American policy that would irreversibly injure the process started in Helsinki in 1975. According to Mr Nagy, there might be difficulties and delays in drafting the final document of the Madrid meeting but the dialogue between East and West will definitely continue, and even if some Western countries (?will) force a break in the talks, the socialist countries will continue to promote a common cause of the continent, peace in Europe.

NEPSZABADSAG on U.S. Arms

LD181002 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI) -- "It is out of question that stormy clouds, created by the intension of Washington, have dispersed over the Madrid meeting, reads the leader in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG. "However, it is becoming more and more obvious that the so loudly announced U.S. plans would not be (?realistic). It seems again that the Reagan-Haig-Weinberger team's wishes and (?emotions) were (?planned) before reality when it worked out its plans for Madrid.

"Alexander Haig was diplomatic enough (?not) to utter the final (?targets hiden) behind the U.S. plans. He only used abusive phrases to the Soviet Union, the state of emergency in Poland, which, in his opinion, rendered it impossible for the West to consider 'the [word indistinct] unchanged' at the Madrid meeting. [sentence as received] But conclusions were not drawn by him, but the press supporting the administration," points out the Budapest daily, referring to conservative U.S. journalist George Will, who neatly put down in the Washington POST that Helsinki had not yielded any profit for the present extremely conservative U.S. leadership and the Madrid meeting in process did not offer any success either. [quotation marks as received]

"Consequently, Washington should have done something that puts an end to the [word indistinct] process undesired for it. The state of emergency in Poland offered a pretext to do so", writes NEPSZABADSAG referring to that the [as received] following question has been put to French Foreign Minister Cheysson at a press-conference: 'Does France concur with the U.S.A. that the situation in Poland renders any further discussion in Madrid impossible?' The answer was very short: 'No.'

"Similar answers were given to similar questions virtually by (?every) to [as received] members, non-aligned countries, not to mention the socialist participants of the Madrid meeting, who urge an advance on the road of security and peace in Europe, instead of delay. They enjoy the support of important and responsible government circles in Western Europe," points out the Budapest daily.

"The wishes and schemes of the White House do not coincide with the claims of 34 partner countries, thus it can be hardly imagined that extreme U.S. initiatives will receive consensus necessary to make a decision according to the regulations of the Madrid meeting."

"For disregarding a few governments, Western Europeans also consider more valuable and important the settlement process preceding Helsinki, and the Final Act signed there as well as the providing continuation, the cause of security and peace in the continent, than to lie them at the mercy of various U.S. administrations," concludes NEPSZABADSAG.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE BENEFITS WITH USSR

LD181042 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb (MTI) -- From our correspondent:

The Hungarian-Soviet trade turn over surpassed 6,500 million roubles in 1981 and the recently signed trade document envisages a further growth this year, said chief commerical counsellor Endre Molnar, head of the Hungarian commercial office in Moscow, at a press-conference held here on Wednesday.

The mutually beneficial Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation extends over various branches of the two countries' national econom[illegible] Speaking about the new forms of cooperation, Endre Molnar pointed out that negotiations were in process on the construction of the Hungarian section of the Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipe. As it is scheduled, an annual 16-18,000 million cubic metres of Soviet gas is to be delivered to Western Europe through this section, which constitutes almost the half of the total 40,000 million. The investment is to be financed by Hungary and repaid in Soviet gas.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW SOVIET ENVOY BAZOVSKI

LD182028 Budapest MIT in English 1742 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Thursday Vladimir Nikolayevich Bazovski, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS ETHIOPIA 11-16 FEB

AU181130 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Feb 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "MSZMP Delegation in Ethiopia"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], an MSZMP delegation led by Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Economic Policy, paid a visit to socialist Ethiopia from 11 to 16 February.

The delegation was received by (Berhanu Bayeh), member of the COPWE Executive Council and the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. The delegation had talks with several other leaders of Ethiopia's political, economic and social life. The delegation visited several agricultural and cultural institutions.

At the talks, which were conducted in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the MSZMP and COPWE representatives informed each other about their parties' activities and countries' positions. The MSZMP delegation reaffirmed the Hungarian communists' solidarity with the Ethiopian people pursuing social progress under COPWE leadership, and struggling to accomplish the objectives of the revolution and to defend its achievements to date.

They exchanged views on current international issues, paying particular attention to issues of the African area. They noted with satisfaction what progressive forces are attaining further successes in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in Africa. The two parties' representatives expressed their solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress.

The MSZMP delegation and the COPWE representatives declared the intention to further strengthen their relations on the basis of international solidarity.

The MSZMP delegation departed for the United Republic of Tanzania on Tuesday.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE 18 FEBRUARY REPORTED

LD190952 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 19 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 18 Feb (PAP) -- President Reagan held a 40-minute news conference this afternoon at the White House.

One of the questions put to the President concerned Poland. A journalist asked President Reagan whether he was going to decide on paying off Polish credits granted by American banks for purchases of agricultural products that are guaranteed by the federal government.

The president replied that no decision on the matter had been taken yet and everything would depend on the circumstances. He added however that if Poland were to be declared in default on its debt the interests of Western banks would (?suffer) and this was precisely what he wanted to avoid.

In many ways it was on of the President's more interesting and unusual news conferences, not in view of what he said in reply to questions but because he refused to answer a number of them.

President Reagan received a total of 24 questions and refused to answer 14, and as reasons for his refusal quoted the need to keep certain matters secret, preserve room for manoeuvre and such facts as absence of final decisions and inability to inform the "other side" about U.S. plans.

All questions left unanswered concerned directly or indirectly the situation in El Salvador and expressed the concern of the press and American public opinion about the situation in El Salvador reviving memories of the period preceding American involvement in Vietnam.

HAIG MADRID STATEMENT FURTHER ANALYZED

LD181242 Warsaw PAP in English 1137 GMT 18 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- Commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement at the Madrid conference, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that he went out of his way to shore up his arguments by the CSCE Final Act principles which he "deliberately misinterpreted."

The daily notes that Mr Haig quite "forgot" the 6th principle which stipulated that the states-parties (to the CSCE Final Act) shall refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs belonging within the scope of internal jurisdiction of another state, irrespective of their mutual relations... that under every circumstances they shall also desist from support to any military or political, economic or other pressure aimed to subordinate to their own interests the rights exercised by another state-party resulting from its sovereignty, and thereby from securing to themselves advantages of any kind.

Accordingly, they shall desist from extending direct or indirect aid to terrorist, subversive or other activity designed to overthrow the socio-political system of another state-party by force.

"Almost all points stipulated under principle six have been violated by the Washington administration in its actions against Poland," concludes Col W. Zielinski in the army newspaper's article intitled "Threats and Hypocrisy".

CITIZENS' MILITIAMAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN WARSAW

LD182130 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] At about 1230 today in Warsaw an unknown assailant shot Sergeant Major Zdzislaw K., a Citizens' Militiaman who was on his way to work. He was shot in the stomach on a crowded No 24 tram which was travelling toward the city center. A bullet hit one of the tram passengers after wounding the militiaman. Despite the danger and shock that the attack caused, the passengers immediately gave the wounded man first aid. Sergeant Major Jerzy [name as heard] K. was taken to hospital for surgery; he is in very serious condition. The assailant escaped despite some passengers' attempts to follow him. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] The shot was fired at the militiaman in this tram. Captain, the tram is currently being examined. What evidence have you found so far?

[Policeman] So far we have found traces of blood on one of the tramlines as well as by the [word indistinct]. Moreover, there are several other blood traces which are now being examined. I think that as soon as this is finished [passage indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] (?He) got on at [word indistinct] or Magistracka Street, I can't say. And it took place here during the journey [passage indistinct] and the tram was arriving at Magistracka when he fired those two shots. [as heard] The militiaman fell to the ground [passage indistinct] his stomach, that was probably the same bullet which wounded the militiaman [words indistinct] the first thing I [word indistinct], that is I didn't notice it, I heard it. The passengers were shouting that bandits had shot, well, a militiaman (?or) a soldier, [word indistinct] well there were lots of people and the uniforms are quite similar. In the meantime, (?I saw him) on the floor and I quickly ran to the post office to call the militia and of course an ambulance.

[Reporter] Did you notice the assailants? Did you see people running away?

[Unidentified speaker] (?When) I heard the shot and the passengers' shouting, I didn't know what could have happened; I stopped the car and opened the door. In the meantime, two passengers ran away. Then I heard the cries of the passengers [words indistinct] "Those bandits, they've killed a militiaman," they said in that way. [passage indistinct]

[Announcer] The metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens' Militia is conducting an intensive investigation of this matter. One more piece of information which was received just a dozen minutes ago: The operation is still in progress; the injured man's life is still in danger.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES CRIME, OTHER ISSUES

LD181918 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] A session of the Council of State has taken place in the Belveder. A report on the activity of the Prosecutor General's Office was under consideration.

It was maintained that the Prosecutor General's Office is carrying out its tasks to safeguard law and order properly. There was a major growth in crime last year, the first for many years. Indictments were submitted against 150,000 people of which 22,900 were temporarily detained.

As a result of measures that have been taken, by the end of 1981 the overwhelming majority of the 218 criminal proceedings against those who had exploited positions they occupied for material gain were completed.

The introduction of martial law had an influence on lowering the crime rate and strengthening harmony and public order.

The Council of State expressed its appreciation for the work carried out last year and gave a positive assessment of the recommendations submitted by the Prosecutor General's Office to relieve the tensions that are arising as well as the social conflicts.

The Council of State approved the Prosecutor General's Office's program for the current year. The Prosecutor General's Office will take great pains to ensure that the constitutional principle that the law be applied equally to all citizens, irrespective of the position they occupy, is strictly observed.

Penal repression will be directed primarily against people striking at the constitutional foundations of the state, against perpetrators of crimes against life and health, of theft of social and private property and of wastage.

Furthermore, the Council of State ratified two international agreements, appointed Jozef Ostas to the post of deputy prosecutor general, appointed new judges, considered 52 request for Polish citizenship and established its work program for the current year.

COMMENTARIES DISCUSS CRIME, PUBLIC UNREST

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Anarchy

AU190916 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on a conference in the Prosecutor General's Office: "The Struggle for the Safety, Peace and Rights of the Citizens" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A CONFERENCE OF LEADING PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AKTIVS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC WAS HELD IN THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE ON 15 FEBRUARY. ATTENDED BY HENRYK JABLONSKI, STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, THE CONFERENCE ASSESSED THE ACTIVITY OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN 1981 AND DREW UP GUIDELINES FOR ACTIVITY IN 1982. PROSECUTOR GENERAL FRANCISZEK RUSEK WAS IN THE CHAIR.

IT WAS STATED THAT, IN 1981, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC CARRIED OUT THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL TASKS -- PROTECTED LAW AND ORDER IN THE STATE -- UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF A BITTER POLITICAL STRUGGLE AND OF THE WORSENING SOCIOECONOMIC CRISIS.

The open contempt for the law and for organs applying the law, manifested by the antisocialist opposition, was almost a universal phenomenon. Criminal proceedings repeatedly triggered protests and strike threats. The organs of law and order were constantly attacked in illegal publications and leaflets which were distributed on a mass scale.

The progressive anarchy that characterized life instilled the feeling of impunity in criminal circles. Those phenomena resulted in the danger of increased delinquency.

IN 1981, 344,913 INVESTIGATIONS AND INQUIRIES WERE INSTITUTED, OR 33.7 PERCENT MORE THAN IN 1980. IN WARSAW, SZCZECIN, GDANSK AND LODZ VOIVODSHIPS DELINQUENCY INCREASED THE MOST.

Burglary assumed unprecedented proportions. Burglaries of private properties increased 68 percnet, and that of public properties 47 percent.

It was stated that the culprits were increasingly brutal in perpetrating crimes. There were more cases or organized delinquency. The acts of terror in the air intensified.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES CONCENTRATED THEIR EFFORTS AND MEANS ON:

-- The legal protection of the system and of state organs, and on resisting the manifestations of anarchy in the country's life;

-- Steps to resist the growing threat of delinquency and of infringements upon order and safety;

-- The prosecution of persons guilty of taking advantage of their positions for private purposes.

Preventive steps were taken. In particular, people's councils and other organs were kept informed about the abiding state of law, and enterprises and institutions were requested to eliminate the irregularities noted.

In the sphere of civil law, labor law and social insurance, pains were taken to provide due legal protection for public property, the family, youths and civil rights.

Under the circumstances of a direct threat to law and order, it was necessary to impose martial law to efficiently oppose anarchy and to establish law and order in the country.

THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW ON 13 DECEMBER 1981 RESULTED IN A SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY.

In the second half of December 1981, the number of delinquencies dropped radically. Safety in public places improved significantly.

Particularly important were the meetings held by public and military prosecutors with striking or protesting enterprise collectives. Familiarized with martial law and with the consequences of breaking it, in many cases collectives resumed normal work. An important role in the settlement of many conflicts and tensions undoubtedly belonged to press communiques issued daily by prosecutor's offices on the summary proceedings instituted.

IN COMPLYING WITH MARTIAL LAW, UP TO 5 FEBRUARY 1982 PUBLIC AND MILITARY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES HAD TAKEN SUMMARY ACTIONS AGAINST 2,727 PERSONS, INCLUDING 1,763 INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTS.

THE OTHER 964 PERSONS WERE CHARGED, IN PARTICULAR, WITH CONTINUING THE ACTIVITY OF SUSPENDED ORGANIZATIONS, WITH ORGANIZING STRIKES AND PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS CONNECTED WITH THEM, WITH UNDERMINING THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE POTENTIAL AND ALLIANCES, AND OTHER ACTS.

Since 13 December 1981, more than 5,700 cases have been dropped and thus the perpetrators of some crimes and offenses, in line with the amnesty decree and with the erasing of offenses from the record, were enabled to resume normal lives.

SUMMING UP THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE, THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL STATED THAT, IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, THE FOLLOWING ARE TO BE PRIMARILY REGARDED AS THE MOST OUTSTANDING TASKS:

-- Fighting crimes against the system and state security; those crimes are dangerous and obstruct the way out of the present crisis;

-- The struggle for protecting and consolidating public property as the basis of the socialist system;

-- The struggle against profiteering and sponging which, in view of their proportions, are among the crucial problems during the present crisis period;

-- Fighting the most dangerous crimes against the citizens' lives, health and properties;

-- The struggle for the citizens' safety, peace and rights. This protection involves all legal spheres and all aspects of the prosecutor's activity. Safety at home, in the street and at the worksite, respect for one's dignity, protection against slander and attacks give the citizen the feeling of legality, determine his attitude to the law and the authorities.

The struggle against crime is and will be waged in broad cooperation with the other state organs, in the hope of winning active public participation in the search for and the elimination of motives and conditions for committing crimes, and in compliance with the principles of people's legality.

Michal Altas, chief of the Administrative Department in the PZPR Central Committee, and Brigade General Jozef Beim, commander-in-chief of the Citizens' Militia, participated in the conference.

Urban on Unrest

LD191026 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 19 Feb 82

[From the press review; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP) -- Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, stated in an article published by ZYCIE WARSZAWY that "the slogan -- The Winter Is Yours But the Spring Will Be Ours -- now being circulated in Poland in the form of leaflets or daubed on walls had a sinister air to it. Today the remnants of activists of that political orientation openly and without embarassment proclaim their desire to instigate serious political clashes in the country. The prospect hinted at is also that of armed clashes, about going to the woods as soon as it gets warmer.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, identifying these mad calls with the voice of the Polish nation, demands from the Polish authorities that they release political adversaries, negotiate with them and conlcude agreements, as this precisely has become a priority task of American policy. The homebred slogan "The Spring Will Be Ours" is a battle cry of those who are ready to slaughter Poland thereby simply giving the United States a pretext to embark on a showdown in the world trial of strength.

On 13 December 1981 the bottle with the imp inside was corked up. Uncorking the bottle would allow the imp to escape. Keeping him inside threatens that we will burst the bottle. This more or less is the basic dilemma of the Polish internal policy. [Words indistinct] of future development in Poland depends on whether extreme postures will become intertwined or moderate ones developed. If the slogan 'The Spring Will Be Ours' is being put into effect in any form whatsoever, the cork is bound to be pressed deeper and harder."

Urban went on: "If, however, the sensible and moderate forces previously rallied round Solidarnosc or connected with the church, having considered the experience spanning the August 1980-December 1981 period, will launch the slogan 'Spring is Common' [as received] it will form the basis for joint construction of relations in Poland on new principles, different from those in 1981, but also unlike those prevailing in the 1970s and even earlier.

It is not true that the political line that will win in Poland depends solely on those who carried out the December 13 operation.

If calm, harmony and social cooperation in overcoming the hardships come to prevail in Poland, the rulers will be able critically to both rethink the experience of the 1970s, when peremptory rule had led to disaster, and the experience of the August 1980-December 1981 period, when the conception of democratisation and agreement suffered a setback because attempts were made to exploit the conception and speedily destroy socialism in Poland. For only the synthesis of the causes of failure of the two periods will make it possible to create a new socially accepted conception of settling relations in Poland. But if unrest and internal struggle sould descend upon Poland, the political line would be determined accordingly. The logic of conflict would win the upper hand absorbing the entire strength of the nation. This would happen regardless of the desire and political predisposition of people who today rule the state.

This is a frightening prospect for us all" concluded ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

TRYBUNA LUDU Warning

AU182132 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Marian Kuszewski commentary: "Who Will Foot the Bill?"]

[Text] Two weeks ago in Gdansk, serious street incidents occurred, as we know. These were caused mainly by young people. The time the incidents took place coincided with the "solidarity day with Poland" which had been announced by President Reagan. Only naive people could have believed that this was pure coincidence. Attempts were made last Saturday, in Poznan to disturb public order. In Warsaw, Molotov cocktails were thrown at the statue of F. Dzierzynski.

There are signs reaching us from some towns that leaflets with antistate contents are being distributed. The leaflets are not elaborate either in form or content. Yet two things about them attract one's attention. The similarity of the language and slogans with the language and contents of Radio Free Europe teaching programs, and the increasing aggressiveness of their tone.

Attempts to induce people into being indifferent at work are no longer enough for the authors of the leaflets. Now they are once more starting to conspire against state authority; they are again fanning the flame of hooliganism and laying down schedules for confrontation. Threats of "Death to the Reds" and assurances that "it will come to bloody civil war" are beginning to appear again.

In the name of what? They either do not say at all or express their aim only in very general and vague terms, for example, in the name of "real democracy." Only they do not add whether they mean the kind of democracy Solidarity leaders had started to introduce. Here and there they are trying to get their conspiratorial ideas young people in secondary schools; here and there they are organizing provocations against workers who are fulfilling their work and social obligations loyally and honestly.

These phenomena do not all have wider significance. On the contrary, they have an incidental and local character and are not accompanied by any noticeable social resonance. It is difficult to compare them with what was going on in the country before 13 December. But that does not mean they should remain unnoticed and be ignored.

It would be a dangerous delusion to think that the introduction of martial law -- which without doubt was beneficial to the country, and we can clearly appraise it exactly this way after 2 winter months -- has eliminated all the threats which were making themselves felt more and more beforehand, for there are people in various circles who have not only not accepted the decisions of the Council of Ministers and the Military Council for National Salvation, but have even regarded them in a hostile way. This includes people with frustrated political hopes and personal hopes, such as gaining staggering advancement on the social ladder which had been promised them; and some young people in whom all sorts of ambitions had been aroused, fed by false but noble slogans and who had been nominated as future romantic heroes... some of them must be burning with desire for revenge, for sure.

To these, let us add frightened people who still cannot shake off their burden of psychological pressure which has been upon them for many, many months and who cannot free themselves of normal, human fear.

Let us add many others for whom life continues to be, quite simply, difficult, because our everyday existence, although more secure, is still very burdensome. A natural, ordinary reflex of anger often shakes them, and an angry person cannot always control himself.

All of this together forms a definite area of threat. The same forces which before 13 December were pushing the Polish nation toward catastrophe are trying and will try to make use of this area of threat.

President Reagan's entire stubborn anti-Polish campaign and that of his closest allies serves this aim, and the relentless aggressive propaganda attack by Radio Free Europe and other stations serves this aim also.

Is this really in Poland's interests? Let us be frank; what business of theirs are Poland and the interests of the Polish national really? What concern of theirs is our democracy, our way of life? All the slogans on this subject are only a camouflage for their own global interests. Admittedly they are interested in there being no peace in Poland, and even in that blood may flow in Poland, for it will not be their blood, and they will use it for their own political aims. And, let me add, having in mind our own Polish advocates of romantic impulses, would it not be only the blood of the "reds" that flowed? In the interests of Poland and the Polish people, peace and harmonious work weigh heavily today, and probably like hardly any other time in history. In this, the basics of essential and expected transformations are inherent. Is this banal? Or course it is. Yet it is true a hundred times over. One ought to wonder that the truth of this is still not getting through to all Poles, and that sometimes those who like to boast about their intelligence or spiritual mission do not understand it. The indications of provocative speeches and inflammatory political gestures that are being made by some members of the clergy arouse wonder. Do they really know what they are doing?

The martial law that has been introduced guarantees the peace and the conditions for harmonious work in question for it is a temporary state of affairs with particular rigors. However, the building up of lasting calm and an atmosphere of really creative and general effort demands something more, wide social joint participation and the active engagement of the sensible, patriotic and not at all small part of the community, the working class and the intelligentsia.

We should learn something from the lesson we received before December, from which it emerges in particular that indifference and a lack of reaction to what is going on around us only encourages and strengthens the hooligan minority. Are we ever again to agree to play the role of hostages in the hands of people who resort to terrorism?

Let me repeat, we must also not ignore today that which is only incidental, individual and extremist.

We must not indifferently let attempts to arouse further unrest in our own homeland and to maliciously erase that which is still a long way away, even when these attempts are made by the least responsible members of the community, pass by. We must do this so that we may never have to include ourselves among those guilty of giving in on the list of people with whom we want to deal with today, so fervently at times; guilty toward ourselves and our neighbors. For neither Radio Free Europe nor those who run it will pay the bill.

FUGITIVE BRATKOWSKI CONDEMNS MILITARY RULE

PM181527 Rome AVANTI! Current Affairs and Culture Supplement in Italian 14-15 Feb 82

[Article by Stefan Bratkowski, former chairman of Association of Polish Journalists: "Solidarity Wanted Everyone Involved in Decisive Decisions"; first paragraph is AVANTI! introduction]

[Text] Stefan Bratkowski, Polish writer and journalist and chairman of the journalists' trade union suspended on 18 December. [sentence as published] Expelled from the party in October, he was one of the most eminent representatives of the party's liberal wing. This writer, a man of rare worth and integrity, writes to us now from clandestinity, in which he has been forced to live since the military coup. According to the latest reports that have reached us via clandestine channels, Bratkowski, despite his young age, has suffered his second heart attack in 2 years.

The facts remain as they are, irrespective of the possible interpretations and intentions of their authors. The 13 December 1981 "blitzkrieg" in Poland started a strange war between the authorities and the actual population, the occupation regime thus imposed has paralyzed the country's economic, political, intellectual and cultural life. It has ruined our economy and the prospects for its recovery.

In 1 month alone it caused losses of over Z200 billion and destroyed the possibility of future exchanges with other countries. These authorities, so indolent and indecisive when it comes to social reforms and justice, have this time demonstrated the utmost efficiency and determination. They have not hesitated to kill and torture their fellow countrymen who fought for the defense of democracy. Similarly "in passing" they have also killed several thousand people with the excuse of the impossibility of establishing immediate contacts with the first aid teams.

The paralysis of communications also prevented the warning of imminent flooding, so that work to remove ice deposits from the Wisla began with several days' delay, thus causing a disaster.

As can be seen, this war was started to defend the power monopoly of a leadership group that now represents no more than one percent of the population. In the long term this group cannot guarantee anyone anything, not even the obedience of its own army.

The draconian strictures and restrictive measures show that our authorities in fact were afraid of everyone: workers and students, journalists and telephone operators, painters, hunters and actors. The use of constraint, terrorism, lies and slander is not a sign of strength. The leadership groups are weak. None of the honest people who enjoyed popular backing supported the coup d'etat.

The facts are what they are and cannot be distorted by tendentious interpretations, for many years we, together with my comrades, have been arguing the need for reforms, and in recent months we have sought with every means at our disposal a solution to the problems that have accumulated over the years in our country. Negotiations were the only solution for resolving these problems without creating tensions and without recourse to violence, but the administrative cadres rejected all constructive proposals because the fear of losing their power monopoly was stronger than any desire for improvement.

It is not true that the Solidarity leaders wanted power, they only wanted to guarantee for the majority -- that is, 99.5 percent of the population -- the right to participate in the decisions taken by the government. Undoubtedly, the driving forces of society, and first and foremost Solidarity, did make a mistake in treating the government as a paper tiger and underestimating the possibility of civil war. But that in no way justifies the authorities' error -- an error surprising in its shortsightedness.

Only on one point are the authorities are not mistaken, and that is when they say that there can be no return to the pre-13 December situation. A party that, for a third time had Polish workers killed (1970, 1976, and 1981 -- AVANTI! editor's note) for the sake of defending its power monopoly, has committed political suicide. It can now depend only on the support of officials of the bureaucratic apparatus, and not all of them. It cannot, however, depend on Polish young people, that is, two-thirds of the nation.

What awaits us now? A repetition of the Hungarian or Czechoslovak scenario will be impossible. In Poland we have experienced a genuine grassroots movement of workers and peasants, that is, the fundamental forces of the nation, backed by the top moral and intellectual authorities. These people can only be forced to remain silent for a brief period; but they cannot be split or forced to surrender.

Already society, which regards the government as an occupation force, is drawing up lists of "zealots," young people, even children, feverishly read books about anti-Nazi conspiracy and sabotage. The continuation of the repressions could create further heroes and martyrs and strengthen the resistance. Polish society will survive this period of tribulations in its own way and will succeed in adapting to this extraordinary state of siege. To frighten it with terrorism is counterproductive because bloodshed begets bloodshed and beneath the surface of official life a clandestine Poland will emerge -- a Poland of several parallel communities, a democratic Poland. For the Poles a state without democracy will never be Poland, but a quisling state.

The authorities are waging a strange war. The military coups of history generally did not restrict freedom of action in the economic field. As far as the economy is concerned, this state of siege has nothing in common with its precedents. The national economic leadership group is composed of incompetent individuals chosen at random. The soldiers ordered to fill prominent economic administrative posts known nothing about industrial production.

The drastic impoversihment of society together with the dismissals and the blackmail of starvation used against all dissenters could cause a tragic rebellion, and this time nobody will be able to control it.

So what can we do? First, we must organize a broad mutual aid movement at the local and professional level, with the backing of the church, taking care to ensure that this charitable action is not impeded by the various political tensions. Do not be afraid, friends: Our ability to survive could depend on it.

The normal circulation of information has been blocked and journalists are paying a high price to defend their professional dignity. But this too is nothing new in our country's history.

Last, but by no means last, we must continue to work for our future. Let us not forget that this work, together with the armed resistance, was an invaluable experience during the years of Poland's partitioning and the German occupation. So let us lose no time.

With regard to the future of the cooperative and self-management movement, we must examine our past experiences in this field. We must extend our knowledge of systems of regional, local, rural and trade union self-management, with reference to Poland's prewar experience and foreign experiences. We must improve our analysis of economic laws. Only thus will we succeed in laying the foundations for more efficient laws. Everyone must try to do their utmost in their own field (....) I have only one warning for all those who have become the government's servants, through the pursuit of their profession and through the force of destiny, because of some hope or fear: The people, now so silent, are watching you with thousands of eyes. Do nothing of which you could be ashamed when the situation is reversed.

What must we aim at now? As in every war, in the present one we must first aspire to an armistice. For these negotiations to take place it is necessary to release those who should become the negotiators on society's behalf, and to restore the freedom of action of the freely elected leaders of organizations, especially Solidarity. The following two premises must be established as possible conditions for an armistice: First, the authorities must release political prisoners or at least guarantee their status as prisoners of war. Second, society must undertake not to hold strikes or political demonstrations for the entire duration of the armistice.

The armistice should lead toward a peaceful and constructive solution of the divergences that now exist between the sides involved in the conflict. To achieve this it is necessary:

1 -- To form a social council for the national economy. This council must be composed of democratically elected representatives, headed by Walesa. The council must draw up a program of immediate reforms and take the short-term decisions. It must also appoint a sepcial economic committee in the Council of Ministers. Obviously the economic field must be free from any political influence. I reassert with complete responsibility: if this problem remains unresolved, the nation's very existence will be threatened.

The solutions in this field will undoubtedly be the subject of detailed negotiations, but the formation of both councils is an essential condition for attenuating the tensions.

The authorities must realize that these armistice proposals alone will not be enough to dispel the atmosphere of hatred that is rampant among 99 percent of the population. Our people know how to forgive. However, there must now be a lengthy and difficult debate on this unprecedented and new historical experience. The nation will never accept this state of affairs, even under the constraint of dozens of army divisions.

We have never claimed and do not now claim that the foundations of the socialist system must change. We are only demanding something more be made of these ideals than fine words concealing all the chaos of a government that it is entirely impossible to monitor.

We are well aware of the importance of the decisions taken in Moscow in favor of this military coup and of the involvement of Soviet military leaders, advisers and divisions present on Polish territory. We have a year of Soviet pressures and threats behind us. From all sides we hear it repeated to us that the military coup prevented a possible Soviet intervention. Nevertheless we do not regard the USSR as an enemy, because a country that will always and in all events remain the most important of our neighbors cannot be considered an enemy. However, we do want to have a partner and an ally in the USSR -- not a policeman.

We hope that the world's peoples will be able to bring to the negotiating table both the major powers and the countries that have suffered economic risks as a result of the Polish situation. Our country's future democratic system must be strengthened by international guarantees capable of protecting both the USSR's military and political interests and the West's financial interests. This goal can be achieved and at the same time must be achieved to ensure that the civil war in Poland -- no matter whether hot or cold -- ends and does not constitute a threat to world peace.

Friends, we cannot depend on others. Let us depend only on ourselves. Perhaps this article will be my last address to the public but that does not worry me. I am well aware that you will remain and that it is impossible to eliminate the Poles' honor, intelligence and sense of humor either by corruption or by lies. This occupation will not last long. However, you have a duty to transform our numerical superiority -- our 99.5 percent as against the remaining 0.5 percent -- into an overwhelming moral superiority that will render useless all the truncheons, gases and tanks.

SOLIDARITY LEADER CALLS FOR NONVIOLENCE, UNITY

NC141553 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb (AFP) -- A detained leader of the independent Solidarity union called on workers to abstain from violence in a message he smuggled out of the Bialoleka prison camp, the Western press here learned today.

The message from 50-year-old Seweryn Jaworski, vice-chairman of the Mazowse union which is affiliated to Solidarity's Warsaw chapter, appeared in the third issue of a new underground news bulletin called VOICE OF THE FREE METALLURGIST.

Martial law, Mr Jaworski said, was "a shameful act of treason" which "deprived us of our freedom and of our right to self-management."

"Our lives are in danger," he added, "but we still trust in victory despite the darkness which reigns over our land." Special care had to be taken "not to undertake rash, hasty actions."

He wrote: "Our duty is to lead Solidarity to victory against evil and violence, but we must not use the methods of our torturers.

"Our solidarity is the only weapon against violence," the union leader continued. "I know, as you do, that we will have to face acts of provocation, but I am confident that you will not yield to them."

He said there were people working at his interment camp who favored the Solidarity movement, and it was "through them that I send this message."

Mr Jaworski concluded: "It is the fact that I find real men even here, where true values are so difficult to come by, which leads me to the conviction that 'Poland is not dead'" -- a quote from the polish national anthem.

Mr Jaworski, a childless widower and a worker at the Huta Warszawa iron and steel works here, formed an independent union which joined the Solidarity movement in 1980.

He had formerly belonged to official Polish unions. In 1952, he became a member of the communist party, from which he was expelled in 1956.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL SAYS WALESA RELEASE POSSIBLE

NC181355 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Strasbourg, France, 18 Feb (AFP) -- The government may decide to release Lech Welesa, the leader of Poland's suspended Solidarity labor union federation, to ease a deadlock with a hostile population, a Solidarity official said today.

Speaking at a news conference at European Parliament headquarters here, Georg Grebski, one of the leaders of Solidarity's International Coordination Committee, based in Zurich, said Mr Walesa's release was "possible."

He added that Mr Walesa had not seen any family members since he had been placed under house arrest on December 13, when martial law was declared.

(This statement conflicted with reports in several Western publications, which quoted Western intelligence sources as saying Mr Walesa's family was with him in a government-owned house outside Warsaw.

Mr Grebski said the government may decide to release Mr Walesa because "its position is difficult against a hostile and resolved population. The situation of the Polish people is so catastrophic that they are prepared to suffer even more rather than make concessions."

He also called on the European economic community to use its "economic power" to pressure Poland and the Soviet Union, and to coordinate its relief efforts through the Roman Catholic Church and the Polish Red Cross to prevent supplies from getting into the hands of the army and militia.

STEELWORKERS PROTEST U.S. 'ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN'

AU182045 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Workers at the Bierut Steelworks Protest Against the U.S. Anti-Polish Propaganda Campaign"]

[Text] During the last few days, resolutions and statements by workers' groups have been flowing into the PZPR Factory Committee at the Bierut steelworks in Czestochowa expressing disapproval of the latest measures taken by the United States administration and the stepped-up propaganda campaign against Poland and its allies.

The resolutions which were made are spontaneous ones by workers. They are the form of signatures included in letters addressed to the factory committee, and they are also emerging during meetings of departmental executives of party organizations. Over a dozen letters and resolutions have been received with about 8,000 signatures. The majority of those who sign the resolutions are party members, but there are also a lot of signatures by nonparty employees.

In the resolutions, it is stressed that the campaign being waged by the United States has a "slanderous nature which is not grounded in facts and constitutes meddling by the U.S. Government in the internal affairs of Poland". For example, 80 workers in the thick sheet metal pressing mill signed such a protest. We read in the resolution which was signed by 30 furnace workers: "If you do not want to help us, then do not interfere with us." Workers in the coking department write: "It is clear to everyone that the present attitude of the U.S. administration toward Poland is nothing but a feature of its general tactics in its contest against the USSR and of its intention of gaining world domination."

The text of the resolution signed by 32 workers of the metal dressing and assembly department announces in particular: "We have been deprived of food supplies because we did not want to play the part the creators of the scenario had prepared for us", and we read further in the same resolution that "Spasowski and Rurarz, traitors to their own fatherland, will not break the bonds of friendship between the American nation and Poles living in America on the one side, and the Polish nation on the other side, since they are bound by history."

FRG PAPER REPORTS ON ACTION AGAINST CHURCH

DW181533 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Feb 82 pp 1,2

[Article: "Warsaw Prepares Crackdown on the Church; Arrest List and Falsified Tape Recordings"]

[Text] FAZ Frankfurt, 17 February -- The regime in Poland is preparing a dramatic intensification of events. It has been learned from a reliable source in Warsaw that the Polish security authorities have compiled lists of priests throughout the country who reportedly are to be arrested in one swoop 2-3 weeks from now. It has been further learned that the Polish secret police, with the intention of discrediting the church among the people, is preparing falsified declarations of loyalty to the Jaruzelski regime which are to be broadcast over the radio. This will be done with the technical assistance of the GDR state security service and involves the cutting and rearranging of passages and words from tape recordings secretly made of priests' sermons by secret police agents. The secret police have reportedly tried such a manipulation once before with the voice of arrested trade union leader Walesa recorded on tapes, but this failed for technical reasons. Both schemes are reportedly part of the concept of seeking confrontation which prevails in the present leadership -- confrontation which would provide pretexts for even harsher repression.

Search for a Political Solution

CKN Bonn, 17 February -- Evidently the Polish episcopate proposes to continue doing everything in its power to achieve a political solution. The sermons of the bishops indicate that they continue to hope for cooperation between the government and the trade union Solidarity on the basis of the officially recognized trade union statute.

During the mediation talks between representatives of the church and the government, agreement had been reached that the statute of Solidarity should be the basis for the new license of the trade union. A date had already been set for a dialogue between the chairman of the Military Council, General Jaruzelski, and trade union leader Walesa. However, according to information available to ecclesiastical circles, the meeting was canceled following pressure from Moscow and the GDR. Ecclesiastical quarters regard this as an indication that a political solution is to be prevented. Also indicative of such a tendency toward confrontation is the fact that the court verdicts have become harsher in the past few days, that tanks are seen in the streets more often, and that the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU has begun to attack members of the Polish clergy and cast suspicion on them. There are many indications that strong forces within the new leadership are seeking to sabotage a political solution.

According to available reports, along with these efforts an offensive has been started to invite Western politicians to Warsaw. The offer was said to have been made not only to SPD faction chairman Wehner, but also to other German politicians who have refrained for the time being from visiting Warsaw. Numerous Western industrialists have also been invited to the Soviet capital lately in an obvious attempt to counteract Western sanctions.

Increased significance is obviously given to the time factor regarding Polish developments. Walesa is said to be in good health and in a good mental condition. He is no theoretician and needed time to measure the new situation. Walesa is said to be prepared to begin talks with the government on new cooperation on the condition that he is assisted by Solidarity Presidium members and by his advisers. In the talks with the episcopate, the government had repeatedly asked for mediation with the trade union but tried to exclude Walesa. According to reports available to church circles, concern is growing that these government measures were not serious and were only aimed at gaining time. In this most complicated situation the Soviet Union's approach is the "great unknown quantity." No one knows what Moscow is prepared to do although there is increasing fear that the Kremlin is determined to do the utmost. Some people believe they already see signs that Moscow is irritated by developments in Poland and that it wants to drop General Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski, who attended a Catholic school until he was 15, knows the church although he does not belong to the faithful any more. In church circles he is considered a patriot and communist of unusually high ethics, filled with an awareness of his mission. His actions are mainly directed by what serves Marxism and communism. Three maxims exist for the military regime: reocgnition of the leading role of the Soviet Union and cooperation with Moscow, reestablishment of the leading role of the communist Polish United Workers Party and socialism.

If no political solution is achieved in Poland, increased underground activities are expected to take place. There will also be the danger of civil war. The highest aim of the church is to avoid bloodshed. However, if no political solution is achieved and if the Solidarity union is forced to go underground, it was said that the place of the Polish Catholic Church will be at the side of the people.

SZTANDAR LUDU ON PZPR PURGE IN LUBLIN REGION

PM181049 Biala, Poklaska,-Chelm, Lublin, Zamosc SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 82 p 3

[J. Kuznicki report: "Steadfastly Fighting for Party Integrity]

[Text] On 29 January a plenary session of the Voivodship Party Control Commission [WKKP] was held in Lublin with the participation of the chairmen of local commissions.

During the discussions, in which Tadeusz Nowicki, deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] also participated, an assessment was made of the activities of the party control commission during the last year. Tasks connected with the party's consolidation were also discussed.

Last year -- WKKP Chairman Gustav Syska stated, among other things, in his report -- was undoubtedly one of the most difficult years in the PZPR's history. Honestly disclosing the mistakes made, the party and state authorities had sought to bring about a reconciliation among all progressive forces of the nation with a view to overcoming a political, social and economic crisis. They believed in the good faith of those who called themselves the leaders of the new trade union, and hoped that those leaders would participate constructively and honestly in a search for a gradual solution to our country's painful problems. Unfortunately, these hopes proved to be vain hopes because what Polish reaction and its international backers had in mind was not the overcoming of difficulties but their exacerbation with a view to first discrediting our system and then seizing power. However, the action taken by the people's armed forces thwarted the counterrevolutionaries' plans.

We have now reached a new, equally complex phase of activities whose aim is to ensure the country's political stabilization and the rebuilding of its devastated economy, thus guaranteeing the further development in Poland of a socialism free of distortions and degeneration. With respect to this key problem the burden of direct responsibility for the country's future will rest on the shoulders of the party.

While implementing the task of socialist renewal, the party began a determined fight against distortions of all kinds. And even though there have been no large-scale scandals and no shocking corrupt practices in Lublin Voivodship, we have also begun to consistently purge the PZPR ranks of people who by their behavior have harmed the party's reputation.

The Lublin Voivodship public prosecutor has, among other things, prepared indictments: against the former director of the economic activities center of the Polish motorists' union for poor management and the misappropriation of public property; against the former chairman and the former deputy chairman of the "Railroader" SM [expansion unknown] in Lublin and the managers of the overhaul and construction group of that cooperative for inefficiency and tampering with documents in connection with services rendered for the nepotism in connection with the allocation of apartments at 10 Spadochroniarzy Street; and against the former chairman of the arts and crafts cooperative in Naleczow for material deficits and for falsifying reports (five additional cases connected with the so-called accounting current [nurt rozliczeniowy] are of a similar nature.

During the second half of the past year 87 cases were submitted to the WKKP and 83 to local commissions. The WKKP has examined and dealt in various ways with, among others, 86 cases, of which 25 have been submitted to adjudicating teams for consideration. As a result of a close study of the offenses committed, 10 office workers have been expelled from the party for activities inconsistent with the party's ideological principles, 2 have been punished in accordance with the party rules and 1 has been found not guilty. The adjudicating teams have worked particularly hard since the introduction of martial law -- 12 people, including 4 members of the former Marie Sklodowska Curie University College Committee, have been expelled for undermining the party's ideological and organizational unity.

As a result of the investigation of 83 cases submitted to local party control commissions during the second half of the past year, 23 people were expelled from the PZPR -- including 22 people for undermining the party's ideological and organizational unity. Among those expelled were 8 people who occupied leading positions in either the administration or the economic sector. Party organizations and party control commissions expelled from the party, during 1981, a total of 162 people for, among other things, violating party discipline, duplicity and hypocrisy with respect to the party, corruption, bribery and abuse of their official position.

So, irrespective of any services rendered in the past and offices held, no one guilty of acts unworthy of a party member either can or will be able to count on any leniency.

These are the facts, and this is what the myths about an alleged general demoralization among administrative and party cadres and party members as a whole look like.

There can be no doubt that the so-called settlement of accounts has been exploited by political opponents who, making use of a few -- in relation to the number of party members -- examples of behavior unworthy of a PZPR member, were and are doing their utmost to vilify the entire party and, in particular, discredit its aktiv. Attacks against individual party members have also been intensified. At the same time not many party organizations have offered resistance to the activities undertaken by political opponents even within the party. Party control organizations and commissions have not been adequately prepared either to wage a political struggle or to appraise the attitude of individuals from a political viewpoint.

As a result, the activeness of party organizations and their members declined considerably. In several instances party organizations broke up. For instance, the Marie Sklodowska Curie University College Committee was dissolved.

In the difficult political atmosphere that prevailed in 1981 6,935 party members and candidate members voluntarily left the party voivodship organization. Including people who were removed from the party register because of their lack of interest in party life or for some other reasons, a total of 9,910 people, of whom 1,082 were candidate members, left the party. By the end of December 1981 the party voivodship organization had 61,305 members and candidate members.

The discussion which took place during the meeting was very concrete and businesslike. WKKP members and the chairmen of local commissions talked about their experiences in recent weeks and made it clear that they were conscious of the great political and moral responsibility resting on the shoulders of the control commissions. Their speeches devoted much time to the party's position in the educational sector after the school strike in our region (the representative of the Opole Lubelskie PZPR Control Commission, among others, discussed this matter), and in those enterprises where it was necessary to resolve the tensions and strikes which prevailed after martial law was introduced with the help of the army and the forces of law and order (the FLT [expansion unknown] representative discussed this subject. Speaking at the end of the conference, CKKP Deputy Chairman Tadeusz Nowicki emphasized that the paramount aim of all party control activities is to consolidate to party ranks on the basis of the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism and of statutory organizational principles. The entire party, all its members and all its cells and organizations from party groups up to the PZPR's supreme authorities must ensure that these principles and rules are implemented. Once this is done, real guarantees will have been created that no similar distortions can ever recur in our party and country. For the time being a struggle is continuing within the party for opinions and attitudes, a struggle in which we must tolerate neither liberalism nor doctrinairism nor, especially, any weakening of what is most important for the party, namely, a genuine bond between the party and the working class, the working people. We must not only purge the party of those who should not belong to it, Comrade T. Nowicki stated, but also change ourselves, always relying on truth, good intentions and consistency between actions and proclaimed ideals.

P.S.

Nor has the purging of the party ranks of politically undecided people and those who have been influenced by hostile views spared the members of the control commissions. During the above-mentioned meeting three WKKP members were dismissed and two people were coopted. Furthermore, it was decided to increase the number of WKKP members to 41, with a view to creating 7 adjudicating teams (a number equal to that of the regional party work centers). In addition, the meeting approved a WKKP work program for the first 6 months of the current year.

JUSTICE MINISTRY REPORTS ANTI-SPECULATOR ACTION

LD181914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice has stated that the courts are still examining many cases of crimes of speculation. During the period 8 February through 14 February this year 202 persons were brought to trial and 181 were sentenced. One hundred and four persons were brought to trial under summary proceedings and 18 persons were sentenced according to ordinary or simplified procedures. The court reserved the right of repressive penal measures with regard to the perpetrators of crimes of speculation, primarily taking the form of meting out appropriately harsh economic punishment, proportionate to the extent of the damage done to society or appropriate to the character of the person sentenced. The courts also pronounced additional penalties by forbidding salespersons from pursuing their profession for not complying with the principles required. They also ordered the forfeit of goods accruing from crimes. The main speculation crimes continue to be: trade in alcohol, cheating of purchasers, purchasing goods in retail sale enterprises in order to sell them for grain, the concealing from customers of goods worth over Z2,000 which had been earmarked for sale and the swindling of supply coupons to which they were not entitled.

PAP REPORTS LOCAL ADMINISTRATION 'STREAMLINING'

LD180952 Warsaw PAP in English 0851 GMT 18 Feb 82

["Streamlining State Administration" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- The past ten-odd months have been a severe test for the administrative cadres in how they serve society and in their loyalty to state policy.

From August 1, 1980 to January 13, 1982, 1,092 persons were replaced in top posts in the local administration. Since December 13, 1981, over 760 persons, including 6 voivodes, 17 vice-voivodes, 160 town mayors and chiefs of rural communities, have been dismissed following checks on their performance.

The process of streamlining the administration's work, starting just now, will continue. A methodical review of the cadres will begin this month. A draft law on the civil servants, defining their qualifications, duties, responsibilities and rights is under preparation.

An appropriate control system will protect society against cases of position abuse to grow rich through dishonest dealings.

Commenting on the subject, the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily said today:

"The process of purging the administration of incompetent, irresponsible and corrupt people has been going on for a longer time already.

"The amount of evil that has accumulated in the functioning of the administration has been accurately brought to light by the local military operational groups," stated the newspaper adding that the groups' activity "has paved the way for systematic actions that are now being taken...to introduce permanent self-regulating mechanism" for a rational cadres policy.

"Contrary to circulated opinions, the Polish administration is neither overly bureaucratic nor under-educated. Its main problem, apart from structural issues, is the fact that people working in it were not provided with major opportunities to fulfil their professional aspirations, to prove their qualifications and responsibility, and to achieve promotion and personal satisfaction.

"The shaping of a forward-looking cadres policy requires capitalizing on experiences gained in various areas of public activity, including the practice-tested experiences of the army which are applicable in the civil service," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

VOIVODSHIP FINANCIAL DIRECTORS ATTEND MEETING

LD182350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The subject of today's conference at the Ministry of Finance was financial policy in conditions of economic reform. The conference was attended by directors of voivodship financial department. In addition to the main trends in financial policy, the more important trends in the activity of the regional state administration bodies were also discussed in light of the economic situation.

An important goal during the forthcoming period will be to restore the country's internal and external financial balance. The financial policy should support the economic reform by using all of its (?instruments), restoring budgetary incomes and expense must be the essential task of the financial service.

The basic task of regional budgets, whose role in financing state expenditures has been considerably increased, is the full realization of incomes and the economical and effective use of financial resources in order to satisfy the social and credit needs of the population. About 70 percent of the state's expenditures budgeted for protected spheres is being transferred to regional budgets.

ECONOMIC REFORM OFFICIAL MEETS PZPR LECTURERS

Experiences Discussed

LD182332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, government deputy-plenipotentary for matters of the economic reform, met with the lecturers of the party Central Committee at the Central Committee headquarters. The principles and initial experiences of the implementation of economic reform in conditions of martial law were discussed. It was stressed that in such a short time both positive and negative phenomena connected with the implementation of the economic reform have already come to light. The very fact that the new economic mechanism has begun to be introduced was termed a positive thing, while one has to term negative the great informational confusion that stems from the fact that at times there is distrust of the whole process of the introduction of the reform.

Further Details

LD190940 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 19 Feb 82

["Negative Sides of Economic Reform" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- Preliminary experiences of introduction of the economic reform under martial law conditions were the theme of a meeting which Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy government plenipotentiary for economic reform, held here today with lecturers of the PWUP Central Committee.

Initial experience has already revealed both positive and negative phenomena accompanying the process of introduction of the reform.

Among the negative effects Professor Sadowski listed a considerable chaos in the sphere of information with a social atmosphere marked by mistrust towards the process of introduction of the reform alleged to be only a passing and simulated operation, hence, the passive and wait-and-see postures demonstrated by people at various levels of management.

The shortage of raw materials and components has made it necessary to set up a system of distribution affecting some areas. Many enterprises, unwilling to look for other possibilities, are trying to "worm their way" into operational programmes to be assured of priority supplies.

Fairly popular is the view that appointment of plenipotentiaries for selected production areas amounts only to putting a new shield on the now dissolved amalgamations.

Another negative element linked up with the reform is social reaction to price changes. The compensated for price increase on the basic foodstuffs, fuel and energy was brought in very belatedly and coincided with the reform of supply proces which has had a direct effect on the considerable growth of prices of industrial goods. This reaction has caused the government to intervene in the process of setting prices (?by) producers in order to protect social interests. However, we must guard against tendencies to substitute administrative measures for economic mechanisms although in the initial period of introducing the reform, in view of the country's economic situation, these mechanisms are far from perfect, said Professor Sadowski.

GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION COMMITTEE RESUMES WORK

LD181522 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- The Council of Ministers' Committee for the Trade Unions has resumed work, the Government Press Office announced here today.

The committee will draw conclusions from the talks held over the past two months with trade unions' activists by the minister for cooperation with the trade unions and the office for the trade unions.

The committee is elaborating a standpoint on the future and the functional assumptions of the trade union movement in Poland. Once announced, the standpoint will inaugurate a public discussion on the subject.

The committee will follow the course of the discussion and draw conclusions from it.

Previously some functions of the committee were temporarily performed by the government Socio-Political Committee.

SOLIDARITY ATTITUDE TOWARD REFORM REVIEWED

LD190956 Warsaw PAP in English 0855 GMT 19 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today published an article reviewing Solidarnosc's attitude towards the economic reform. While the government side was prepared and open to an honest discussion, "the Solidarnosc National Commission was systematically boycotting all attempts to establish regular cooperation on the preparations and implementation of the economic reform. At the same time it was taking up demagogical propaganda actions against the government measures", the daily said.

Initially the union had recognized the necessity for carrying out the reform, the paper said, but, gradually, Solidarnosc was getting more organized and antisocialist forces such as KOR [Workers Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] were taking the leadership over, its attitude towards the reform was becoming more refined. (?The) union noticed "the possibility of making use of the trump cards connected with the contents of the economic reform to support the struggle for the overtaking of political power in the country. Issues referring to the functioning of enterprises in a reformed economy were to become the tool of the gamble", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

"At such a political altar (the Solidarnosc leadership) [as received] was ready to sacrifice not only the idea of the economic reform but also the everyday existence of millions of average, honest people. The present situation makes it possible to look at those problems from a certain perspective, thus making them more clear and understandable", the paper concluded.

WARSAW MAYOR APPOINTED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

LD181920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpt] At the motion of the minister of construction and building materials industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jerzy Majewski undersecretary of state at the ministry, and government plenipotentiary for the construction of the underground railway in Warsaw. At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Jerzy Majewski from the post of mayor of Warsaw and has appointed Lt Gen Dr Mieczyslaw Dembicki as his replacement.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Orzechowski Views Crises

AU182033 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Ryszarda Kazimierska interview with Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski: "Three Approaches" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] We are being racked by the questions: Were the various Polish crises in 1948, 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976 and 1980 unavoidable? Why is it that almost every generation in our country has had to ask in the most recent history questions to which other nations found answers a long time ago? Why is it our lot to experience recurring errors and distortions?

It is easy to say: History will evaluate our actions. It is easy to say: "There were hitches here and there," But the question still remains: Was all that really unavoidable and why?

[Answer] Years ago in his letter to a political friend, Marx wrote a significant passage: "A lack of commonsense in times of crisis is a crime vis-a-vis the party, a crime which must be publicly accounted for." I think that this statement about a lack of commonsense is true of our situation. A lack of commonsense, which is a crime vis-a-vis our party, may be expressed by avoiding a search for the reasons for our crisis and for a definition of its nature. A lack of commonsense may be illustrated by the fear of an uncompromising disclosure of the truth, although such a disclosure is the only way to avoid the next crisis. We urgently need not only a theoretical, but also -- and to an even greater degree -- political analysis of the reasons for our crisis so that we are able to avoid future tensions and errors as much as possible. The situation in which we have found ourselves adds to the importance of that theoretical and practical-political task.

Our community, the workers class and party members think of the future with fear and hope. They are now examining their consciences.

[Question] What next? How to overcome the crisis? What guarantees are there that the extraordinary measures -- that Polish "martial law" -- will not turn against our own society and that past errors will really be eliminated?

[Answer] Those questions were partially answered by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at the most recent session of the Sejm: "No nation can live from day to day without prospects. Our generation's duty is to make the vision of socialist Poland up to date and feasible." What do we need most in that connection? I will quote from that Sejm speech: "First, we need a strong, honest and farsighted government and a governable, strong and just state; second, we need efforts to intensify socialist democracy in all its manifestations; third, we need to reconstruct the national economy so that it is productive and thrifty and that it effectively meets the working people's requirements."

[Question] That constructive idea must go hand in hand with historical reflections and with searching for the sources of the previous and present crises....

[Answer] The Ninth PZPR Congress fully recognized the importance of examining the sources of the crisis. The higher party body made the first attempt to find out about the nature and causes of the crises in Poland, especially of the present crisis. That congress declared that all those crises had a common source: errors in the policy of the supreme state authorities, departure from Leninist principles, and undemocratic functioning of the party and the state. It is not socialism that has failed in Poland, but the lack of socialism and violations of its principles.

We should bear in mind that the ninth congress did not pronounce those evaluations as final and inviolate, and this is the reason why the ninth congress asked the Central Committee to set up a commission to clarify all the circumstances and facts as well as all the causes of crises in Poland.

[Question] Not so long ago the Higher School of the Social Sciences, run by the PZPR Central Committee, organized a scientific session to analyze the sources and nature of the sociopolitical and economic crises in people's Poland.

[Answer] The party leadership and the Central Committee attach great importance to all analyses of the sources of our crises. We regard the scientific session in question not only as an effort to provide answers to the questions that are preoccupying us all about the reasons for our crises, but also as proof of the scientific as well as sociopolitical activity of the higher school of social sciences, which is a crucial theoretical base of our party.

We are looking for an answer to the question of whether sociopolitical crises in Poland are -- as some claim -- a permanent feature of the development of the socialist state, of the communist party.

[Question] Are these crises a law or an abnormality? Are they an objective or subjective manifestation?

[Answer] These questions can be answered in various ways, they imply three approaches that result from socialist positions and from those hostile to socialism. Some seek to improve socialism and to purge it of its distortions and others seek to compromise and destroy it. It is unimportant what motives are put in first place in the latter connection: trying to "disclose the turth," to "humanize socialism," and to land it a "human face" or to enforce the thesis that socialism is incapable of reforming itself. The first approach can be defined as typically reductionist because it reduces the sources of the crisis to just one proper source: either a moral crisis, or a crisis of power elite or -- more broadly -- a political crisis. The second approach, which is an antisocialist approach, treats socialism as a whole, as a system, and as a system, and as a way of human existence which is an illness and something degenerative in the organism of contemporary civilization. It is natural that such an approach suggests the following solution: curing something degenerative is useless, it just helps to poison the entire organism.

To illustrate that approach I would like to cite what Radio Free Europe had say in connection with the aforementioned scientific session of the Higher School of the Social Sciences. Radio Free Europe put forward three theses: First, does not the idea of convening such a session under the conditions of martial law attest to the fact that the organizers are devoid of a sense of reality? Second, is it worth examining the sources and nature of the Polish crises under the conditions of "military dictatorship?" After all, it is common knowledge that the social conflicts in the postwar history of the Polish People's Republic have always been caused by the same single reason. Third, did not the participants in the session pose for themselves an impossible task to accomplish in view of the fact that it is impossible to serve power while antagonizing it. Can that power be freed of its faults without criticizing these faults? How can one be sensitive to the deformations occurring in power and be on good terms with it at the same time? How is it possible to be convinced that power is infallible and to claim at the same time that its methods can cause social tensions? As you can see, all this represents the entire range of the antisocialist approach, which regards socialism as an illness, a degeneration and a cancer of civilization. However, it is worth adding that those lucubrations, which we already know from somewhere else, are a screen for the common fear lest our inquiries into our crises help strengthen socialism and development mechanisms to prevent crisis.

I would call the third approach dialect-materialist. It stems from the Marxist theory of social development with all its constructive elements, but this is not the time to recite the Marxist canon. We have to take into account the mutual relations and interaction of all the elements of social development. We have to take into account not only statics and dynamics, but also developmental trends and potential possibilities. [sentence as published] This approach compels one to view crises in a comprehensive manner and notice their comprehensive sources. It makes it imperative to see contradictions in the development of socialist societies at the base and in the superstructure and to make allowances for the balance of forces within society, for the class struggle, for the international balance of power and for the political-ideological and economic influences on socialism. Such an approach includes also errors in exercising power and all the associated consequences. This is an approach that enjoins us to search for an answer not only to the question about the sources of crises, but also to the question about the structure and essential nature of crises and what a sociopolitical crisis really is.

I take the view that only such a dialectic-materialistic approach, one which revokes the Marxist theory of social development -- this is a theory of universal application -- will enable us not only to learn the sources, structure and essence of crisis, but also to create effective social mechanisms to prevent a recurrence of errors. The point is to prevent the contradictions and conflicts occurring in socialist development from turning into diseases and to ensure that socialism emerges, functions and develops in line with its own laws.

Kubiak Attends Scout Meeting

LD182322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Boleslaw Faron, minister of education and training, met with the participants of the 2-day conference of the leading aktiv of the Polish Scout Union, which ended today in Warsaw.

Hieronim Kubiak discussed the sociopolitical situation in the country, devoting particular attention to issues of the party's policy regarding the younger generation. The discussion which developed during the meeting concerned mainly the role of the scout instructor, the role of the organization in the school education process, and the duties of teachers fulfilling instructors' roles toward children and youth. The important role of scouting in post-primary schools was stressed.

Messner Meets Officials

LD182334 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2139 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] In Katowice Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Katowice Voivodship Committee, met with employees of the Administration of Justice in this region. It was said that the organs of the Administration of Justice face particularly responsible tasks and duties, especially in restoring calm, order and harmony and in ensuring the safety of the state and the public.

Wozniak at Officials' Talks

LD190954 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- The party's contribution to the implementation of the economic reform was reviewed at a session of voivodship committees' economic department heads at the Central Committee headquarters here today. The session was attended by PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak.

Control over the structure of production, the implementation of industrial operational programmes, the realization of the raw export-oriented production were recognized as the party's basic tasks in the field of economy. Management and technical staff-members do not seem to be sufficiently interested or engaged in the implementation of the reform.

Wal on Decreased Membership

LD190922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 19 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Marian Wal, first secretary of the PZPR Works Committee at the mechanical engineering factory Ursus in Warsaw, in an interview for SZTANDAR MLODYCH replied to the question: What does he expect from the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum?

We desire the integration of the party in the ideological sense. The state of martial law merely (?stresses) the fact that we are in favor of socialism, that we shall defend it, that we have strength at our disposal. The seventh plenum should show us a clear direction of changes, tell us where we are going and what sort of party it should be. Our program must be accepted by the entire nation. It must be comprehensible and accepted.

Marian Wal, taking up this motif in another place, states: We must depart from treating the number of members as a fetish, the party can be considerably smaller but it must be closely-knit, monolithic, honest and combative.

The seventh plenum must work out such directions of action and such a program, just as if martial law were to be ended tomorrow. During a (?16 month) period, 500 party members have left Ursus. After 13 December, around 140 members were expelled or were crossed off the list. Today the organization has 2500 members.

ZBOWID LEADERSHIP MEETS IN WARSAW 18 FEB

LD190852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The presidium of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] met in Warsaw yesterday [18 Feb]. It was agreed that over the past 2 months veterans have become more active. Those present also acquainted themselves with the draft veterans' charter. After this charter has been put into effect it will become general law, extending appreciablly the privilages enjoyed by veterans. The meeting also approved the rules for the activities of the social committee for the construction of the monument to those fallen in the fight for the consolidation of the people's power.

SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETING REPORTED

LD182338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] At its session today, the SD Central Committee Presidium discussed the country's sociopolitical and economic situation. Some of the problems facing the intelligentsia and the younger generation were discussed. The chairman of the SD parliamentary party, Jan Fajecki, reported on the current work of the party emerging from the proposals of the 12th SD Congress concerning the Sejm establishing a tribunal of state and a constitutional tribunal.

One of the group of experts set up by the PZPR, ZSL and SD parliamentary parties, Professor Jerzy Jodlowski, presented the results of the group's work on the concept of a constitutional tribunal which would ensure that established law is in conformity with the constitution. This work was approved by the SD Central Committee Presidium.

At the meeting, the main directions of the policy and (?tasks) of the party for this year were also established and preparations for the resumption of publication of the SD titles, TYGODNIK DEMOKRATYCZNY, RZEMIESLNIK and GAZETA TARGOWA were reported on.

RESUMPTION OF VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS REPORTED

Rakowski in POLITYKA

LD181644 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- "After more than a two months' break POLITYKA is returning to the scene of political life of the country on which it has been present for 25 years already," says the opening line of the resumed weekly's opening article penned by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski who heads the editorial team.

"It is returning in conditions of martial law which has put an end to the progressing anarchy in the socio-economic life and growing chaos, and deprived anti-socialist forces of the possibility to act. In the name of saving the existence of the nation and the state, martial law has introduced rigours unknown to Poles prior to December 13. We are convinced that readers faithful to POLITYKA will welcome the weekly's issue appearing for the first time since December 13," M. Rakowski writes.

"The martial law has both its internal logic and its own dramatic aspect. It manifests itself not only through its external forms -- army and militia partrols, curfew, suspension (and only suspension) of the trade unions and many other organizations, the restriction of civic rights and internment of a few thousand people -- but also, or above all, in the sphere of feelings, emotions and reasoning.

"This statistically imperceptible sphere everyday determines the attitudes of millions of Poles -- their attitude to the authorities, to the rigours, to work and ways of overcoming the socio-economic crisis.

"These attitudes vary, from firm protest against the imposition of martial law to its approval, both emotion and philosophical, from reluctance to get involved in any matters of national significance to full education to the realization of the programme of socio-economic reforms whose main directions were charted by prime minister, Gen Wojcieh Jaruzelski in his declaration of December 13, 1981.

"It (?is these) directions that will be an object of penetration by our journalists and reporters. Many problems of importance to the society require an in-depth analysis, a fresh view, free of the spirit of auctioneering and demagogical uproar.

"I do not consider martial law as a torn bridge on the road which ends in an abyss. It is a serious accident on the road. It is possible and necessary to come out of it. The national interest demands this," Rakowski concludes.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA Reappears

PM181401 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Poland 5-7 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial board statement: "To Our Readers"]

[Text] After 53 days of absence from "Ruch" newstands and from your homes, dear readers, we are resuming the publication of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA. What will it be like? This is the main question.

We served the idea of accord, to the best of our abilities. It was a lively period and, in view of the speed with which events followed one another, it was not always easy to look at life from a correct perspective. It is not easy to achieve a correct perspective in a daily newspaper overwhelmed by an overabundance of events.

Our country has been afflicted severely by a political, moral and economic crisis. This is the truth and no reform can succeed unless we do our utmost to extricate the fatherland from the crisis and unless we make sure that apathy does not prevail in our hearts, for it is impossible to reform Poland without the Polish people's participation.

While considering Poland's future we are thinking at present neither of any "second Poland" nor of any "second Japan" nor of the reality ensuing from martial law which we see [merely] as a starting point for the rebuilding of national reconciliation on the basis of socialism. Everything that was best in the past should be utilized in support of this concept -- the experiences of the Polish left, the tradition of the workers' movement, the achievements of the people's state and, finally, the community's natural desire and aspiration for democracy.

The ninth party congress assessed the past decade honestly. It did not conceal any mistakes and it marked out a new path. The party is, and will continue to be, the fundamental constructive force and the obvious representative of the working class but not only of the working class. As the standard bearer of the concept of national accord, it is an advocate of dialogue with all those for whom Poland is inseparable from socialism. The party has fought, and will continue to fight, for this objective, the implementation of all the values of socialism. While waging a political struggle the party is recovering its identity. This means a great deal.

We have in our country a tolerable economic potential, adequate raw material stocks and trained cadres which should enable us -- as General Jaruzelski stated in his Sejm speech -- to restore adequate normality in not too distant a future.

A very difficult situation remains -- it should generally be realized that only a country with a sound economy and clear aims and governed by clear principles can be respected by the world at large and ensure that the ambitions of its citizens can be fulfilled. Warm hearts are necessary but whenever reason is lulled to sleep you enter the world of illusion.

We must not only notice but also fight against forces opposed to socialism which could be called more aptly anti-Polish forces. They seek to undermine the state's interests, refuse to accept the balance of power as it really is and deliberately cause moral and political harm to Poland whose place in Europe has been determined not only through treaties but also by a normal human need to live in friendship with one's neighbors.

Being a party newspaper, we want to serve the idea of social justice whereby work becomes the highest criterion in assessing people and a strong, socialist state protects the interests of the working people. So we want to serve the values which are connected with socialism. After all, they are identical with people's natural aspirations.

We have experienced the taste of success and the bitterness of defeat. We know what the reader's confidence is worth and how difficult it is to achieve it. We will continue to draw on what is best in the traditions of Krakow, the Tarnow region and the Nowy Sacz region.

We are a newspaper of a party which has assumed responsibility for the entire nation. We want to see our columns constantly open to the idea of a reconciliation of hearts and minds.

Publications To Resume

AU182056 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Further Press Titles will Appear"]

[Text] Decisions have been made to resume publication of the following:

Dailies: GAZETA WAPOLCZESNA (Bialystok), WIECZOR WROCLAWIA, KURIER LUBELSKI, SZTANDAR LUDU (Kielce), SLOWO POWSZECHNE (pertaining to the Pak Association) SLOWO POLSKIE (Wroclaw), GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, GAZETA POZNANSKA, GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI, EKSPRES POZNANSKI, GLOS ROBOTNICZY, (Lodz) and DZIENNIK LODZKI.

Weeklies: PANORAMA, FILM, STOLICA, PRZYJAZN, TYGODNIK PILSKI, TYGODNIK CHELMSKI, ZBLIZENIA (Slupsk), KONKRETY (Legnica), RODZINA I SZKOLA, TYGODNIK ZAMOJSKI, NAD WARTA (Sieradz), RZEMIESLNIK (the SD weekly), POKKARPACIE (Krosno), KARUZELA (Lodz), KUJAWY (Wloclawek), TYGODNIK NADWISLANSKI (Tarnobrzeg), WIESCI (the ZSL weekly), TYGODNIK KULTURALNY (ZSL), WALKA MLODYCH (organ of the chief administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth), SWIAT MLODYCH.

Other periodials: NOWE DROGI, LITERATURA NA SWIECIE, NASZE SLOWO (a journal of the Ukrainian Sociocultural Association), PROBLEMY POKOJU I SOCJALIZMU, SWIAT MODY, ZYCIE I ZDROWIE, NOW CZASY, PROBLEMLY ALKOHOLIZMU, SPORT, RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, JAZZ, POEZJA, FOTOGRAFIA; periodicals issued by the Educational Publishing House: NOWA SZKOLA, WYCHOWANIE OBYWATELSKIE, WYCHOWANIE PREZEDSZKOLU, ZYCIE SZKOLY, NAUCZYCIEL I WYCHOWANIE, MOWIA WIEKI, PRZEGLAD KONINSKI, NASZA WIES and WARMIA I MAZURY; periodicals issued by the State Agricultural and Forestry Publishing House: MAGAZYN POLSKI, SCENA, HANDEL ZAGRANICZNY, WANDA (a quarterly in Russian), GOSPODARKA PLANOWA, Z POLA WALKI, ZARZEWIE (the organ of the national administration of the Rural Youth Union), SPOLDZIELCZOSC PRACY, BARWY, KONTYNENTY, CZLOWIEK I SWIATOPOGLAD, MORZE and POZNAJ SWIAT.

The following are resuming operations: the TV center in Katowice, the Polish radio station in Katowice, the Polish radio station in Lublin, the Polish radio station in Olsztyn and the TV center in Szczecin.

LONG-DISTANCE RAIL SERVICES TO RESUME 20 FEB

LD190926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Polish State Railways are reintroducing some of the temporarily suspended long-distance train services.

The following train services will be resumed tomorrow: the night express from Warsaw to Szczecin and Swinoujscie; the night slow train from Warsaw to Kedrzierzyn; the express from Szczecin to Przemysl; the night slow train from Katowice to Gdynia. Also as from tomorrow, the Saturday and Sunday "Biesczcady" train service from Gliwice to Krynica and Zagorz will be resumed.

CORRESPONDENT EXPRESSES 'HOPE' AT MADRID MEETING

LD121504 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb (PAP) -- Despite American attempts to exacerbate the East-West relations and test the discipline of the Western bloc, "the meeting in Madrid seems to be slowly taking on a rhythm of work which inspires hope for success in saving the attainments of the previous sessions and the draft final agreement elaborated by neutral countries," TRYBUNA LUDU's special correspondent Daniel Lulinski said in his dispatch from Madrid today.

"What is going on in Madrid is a campaign for not only for the final document but first of all for the future of detente and cooperation in Europe," he remarked.

Lulinski stressed the U.S. failure to "use Madrid as a test of discipline within the Western bloc" and in this context he stressed that both some NATO countries and non-aligned states found it wrong to undermine the CSCE process and came out in favour of continuing it.

Pointing out that the U.S. delegation took the most aggressive stand characterized by the will to use Polish problems for exacerbating the atmosphere of East-West relations, Lulinski said "it looks like Washington had really been determined to deal a blow to the Madrid meeting and to the process of detente in Europe and even to push East-West relations onto the track of cold war". In this context the author pointed to differences among America's allies, and laid emphasis on the stand taken by the Greek delegation.

CSCE Delegates' Views

LD131132 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0200 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Less Tension at Madrid Meeting" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Madrid, 12 Feb (PAP) -- The second meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe took place in an atmosphere of less tension. The session avoided continuous and stormy procedural debates. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson opened the debate. He devoted a considerable part of his speech to martial law in Poland. His speech contained a number of elements which, in the opinion of the Polish delegation, amounted to obvious interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation, criticized these ideas in his speech; the Czechoslovak delegate spoke in the same vein. Swedish Foreign Minister Ullsten's view on the Polish question was similar to speeches made by the delegates from NATO member countries. British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington made statements similar to allegations made at the Madrid forum on 9 February by U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

Irish Foreign Minister James Dooge's speech was marked by realism. He said that Poland does not need plenary sessions but, above all, economic assistance. Jozef Wiejacz, Polish deputy foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation, was the last speaker of the morning session.

On 12 February the Palace of Congresses in Madrid was the scene of several important press conferences. There was great interest in the press conference held by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Wiejacz, who gave reasons for the statements made in his speech at the plenary session. Behind the scenes at the meeting it is being asserted that the calm and businesslike tone of the Polish speech was helped to improve the atmosphere at the Madrid meeting.

The speeches by Finnish Secretary of State Matti Tuovinen and Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr were marked by moderation. The Austrian representative called for the continuation of the process which was started in Helsinki, and for early agreement on the mandate of the conference on military aspects of security. Representatives of Liechtenstein, San Marino and the Vatican also spoke in the debate. The Vatican representative stressed the need for an improvement in the situation in Poland. He said that aid to Poland is a contribution to the positive evolution of internal processes in the country.

Observers at the conference are drawing attention to the different mood at the second session of the Madrid meeting. The tone of the speeches is different from what it has been previously.

The next plenary session will take place on 17 February.

On 12 February the head of the Polish delegation met with the Austrian foreign minister.

Attempts To Influence Delegates

LD151454 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 15 Feb (PAP) -- Representatives of various Solidarnosc groups who remained in the West after martial law was declared in Poland are agitating even among the CSCE conference delegations in Madrid for freezing all forms of economic aid for Poland in a retaliation to the martial law in this country.

It is not the first attempt of this kind made in the West by this milieu. Some Solidarnosc activists have been even calling for the arrest of all charitable aid for Poland.

This successive move made by the Solidarnosc emigrants against the interests of the Polish nation contrasts with the attitude of many Western countries which have not followed in full the U.S. economic restrictions.

It also runs counter to the approach of the Vatican which is not supporting the economic boycott against Poland.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD182238 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP) -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC secretary, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek received a delegation of the Council of Associations for Friendship With Other Nations here today.

During the meeting, Jozef Czyrek stressed the importance of the associations in the formation and development of relations with other countries and assured the council of the Polish authorities' support for their activity.

SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY TO BE CELEBRATED

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Report

AU121310 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Feb 82 pp 1,5

["JG" report: "Before the 64th Anniversary of the Soviet Army" -- capitalized passage printed in boldface]

[Text] THE 64TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORIOUS BATTLE FOUGHT BY THE RED ARMY AT NARVA AND PSKOV TO DEFEAT THE CRACK COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY UNITS IS NEARING. THE DAY WHICH HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS THE DATE OF THE FORMATION OF THE ARMY IS ALSO DRAWING NEAR AND IS BEING MARKED AS ARMED FORCES DAY OF THE USSR.

The soldiers of the Polish People's Army and the Soviet Army are united by the strong and historically documented links of friendship and brotherhood in arms. The combative, proletarian solidarity between our peoples was primarily manifested in the Great October Socialist Revolution and on the fronts of the civil war, when the first socialist state was defended by soldiers of the Belgorod Regiment, the Warsaw Red Revolutionary Regiment, the 4th Cavalry Regiment and the 1st Hussar regiment in Warsaw.

Also during World War II, hundreds of thousands of Poles fought side by side with Soviet Soldiers against the common Hitlerite enemy, first in the ranks of the Red Army and of Soviet guerrilla units, and then, after the formation of the 1st Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division at the Seltsy Camp, they advanced along the victorious path to Berlin as Polish soldiers.

Those combat links are also being continued and strengthened by the generations of soldiers carrying out their service in peace-time. Polish and Soviet soldiers improve their combat skills, frequently together on firing and exercise grounds. They are constantly engaged in responsible duties as guardians of world peace and our peoples' security and sovereign existence.

The anniversary of the formation of the Soviet army has always been solemnly commemorated in our country, particularly in military circles. As in past years, many related events will also take place this year in all people's army units and garrisons. Provisions have been made for brotherly meetings between Polish and Soviet soldiers, and for visits to our units and training centers by persons who in the past fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Soirees, roll calls and solemn meetings will also be held. Cultural and educational establishments of the Polish Army are preparing exhibitions devoted to the USSR Armed Forces jubilee, as well as films illustrating the achievements and real living and service conditions of Soviet soldiers. The traditional wreaths and flowers will be placed at the monuments commemorating the heroism of the Soviet army, and at the graves of the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who died for the liberation of our people, in dozens of Polish cities and localities. Guards of honor will also be stationed at those commenorative sites.

PAP Notes Preparations

LD141514 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb (PAP) -- Preparations for the celebration of the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army falling February 23 are underway in Poland.

The celebrations mainly to be held in Polish Army detachments include a "week of friendship and brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet army", organized jointly with the chief of staff of the northern Soviet Armed Forces group in the Szczecin garrison.

Other events include meetings with war veterans, soirees, painting exhibitions, film shows organized by the Polish Army and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

HOME ARMY EXPLOITS RECOUNTED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD140154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Forty years ago, on 14 February 1942, Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski, premier of the government and commander-in-chief, decided to rename the Union of Armed Struggle the Home Army. [AK]

This decision to change the name of the conspiratorial organization was to have facilitated, among other things, the extention of wider powers to the then commander, Gen Stanislaw Rowecki, Grot [codename used by Rowecki].

The Home Army was engaged in multifarious activities. In the years 1941-44 alone, the soldiers of the Home Army carried out more than 1,500 subversive operations against the German aggressor.

Combat operations carried out by the AK, for instance the destruction of the prisons in Pilsk and Jaslo, Operation Highlander [Goral] in Warsaw, the assassination attempt on Kutschera, the AK partisan activities in the Swietokrzyskie mountains, all executed with mastery, passed into the treasury of national legends.

Political and propaganda activities occupy a special position in the services rendered by the Home Army. In order to maintain the spirit of resistance in the nation and to shape political opinions, numerous newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and secret publications were printed under the AK's aegis. Operation N, consisting of publishing subversive periodicals in German, which weakened the morale of the Hitlerite troops, constituted an important element in the AK's propaganda efforts.

The Home Army has made a considerable contribution to the struggle of the Polish nation against the Hitlerite invader. In the name of regaining independence, the majority of the Home Army's soldiers, by their blood, life and underground toil served Poland well.

ACCUSATION AGAINST FRG CHARITY OFFICIAL

LD051438 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Endangering Idea of Humanitarian Assistance" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- Commenting on a report on a trip to Poland carried by the SPD weekly VORWAERTS, TRYBUNA LUDU says:

"Herr Hans Ehnert abused a sign-board borrowed from the Caritas Catholic charity organization. He also deliberately deceived Polish authorities. He used the gratitude and hospitality of the church and monastic authorities to establish contacts with the elements hostile to the state and getting ready to set up a 'resistance movement'. He violated martial law regulations and, unfortunately, his report was carried extensively by VORWAERTS. He jeopardized the interests and the confidence of all those who trusted that he was an impartial charity activist.

"However, he did the greatest harm to the idea of humanitarian assistance which he used to conceal his entirely different interests. One should hope that Caritas in the FRG will no longer lend its sign-board to such individuals," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

PROTOCOL ON TRADE WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

LD121456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Andrzej Walasek report from Sofia]

[Text] In the capital of Bulgaria a protocol was signed on mutual deliveries and payments between the governments of the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1982. The value of mutual deliveries is described at 545 million foreign exchange rubles, and exceeds the value of turnover last year by 6 percent. The list of deliveries which may be of greatest interest to Polish customers includes 1,000 tons of meat and vegetable preserves; 2,000 tons of juice, canned fruit and nectar; over 10 million liters of grape wine, 200,000 liters of brandy, 500 tons of cigarettes, pharmaceutical goods valued at R17 million, and 41 million of toothpaste.

It is important that Bulgaria will deliver the goods to the Polish market even in the first half of this year. In the summer we will receive 4,000 tons of tomatoes, 5,000 tons of paprika, 500 tons of peaches, and 12,000 tons of grapes.

On our side deliveries will include machinery and installations, machine-tools for metalworks, complete assembly lines, ship engines and related equipment, and diesel engines. A new item will be our sending construction teams amounting to R15 million; we will also deliver 150,000 tons of coal, and 65,000 tons of sulphur.

SPD'S WEHNER ARRIVES, MET BY BARCIKOWSKI

LD190958 Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP) -- Herbert Wehner, chairman of the West German SPD's parliamentary floor, arrived here this morning on a few days' fact-finding visit to Poland.

The guest was greeted at Warsaw's central railway station by Chairman of the PUWP Parliamentary Deputies' Club Kazimierz Barcikowski and representatives of the Polish Foreign Ministry. Present was the FRG's ambassador to Poland Georg Negwer.

LE FIGARO CORRESPONDENT ON GDANSK VISIT

PM121621 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Special correspondent Bernard Margueritte report: "Gdansk, or Journey to the End of the Night"]

[Text] Gdansk -- Some people, yesterday, refused to "die for Danzig." Will it be necessary, tomorrow, to "die for Gdansk," since that is the name of this Polish city? What is certain, in any case, is that a day trip to Gdansk (leaving by plane in the morning and returning the same evening) leaves the same foul, bitter taste in the mouth as a first reading of Koestler's "Darkness at Noon." A sad journey to the end of the night....

On arriving at Gdansk airport you certainly feel secure. Some 50 soldiers, shouldering submachineguns, are on the landing area. Behind them are three light marine commando tanks. The 100 or so journalists are rapidly put in two coaches and a minibus and the procession sets off, led by a militia car with a blue light on its roof, whose flashes can be seen from a long way off. Behind it is a white vehicle.

Not a Living Soul

The first stop is the port of Gdynia. We are unloaded in a corner of the quayside. Two boats are there, the Polish Heweliusz and the Chinese To Lishi. A strange calm and silence reign. You would think you were in that feverish dream city which Bergman shows in "Wild Strawberries." But suddenly two cranes start to move idly. Is it to salute the passage of journalists from all over the world? But now two dockers appear on the quay. The reporters immediately make a move to start a conversation. They are quickly called to order: "Come on, we have no time. Everyone into the buses." Our colony is shaken by nervous laughter.

It must be said that the officials are serious. Some half a dozen officials from the Foreign Ministry press center have done the journalists the honor of accompanying them on this trip. They are backed up by local officials. The unfortunate diplomats, polite and likeable men, are unenthusiastically doing difficult work for which they are unprepared.

A port official assures me that the port is working at 65 percent of its usual level. In normal times 20-34 ships are loaded or unloaded every day. Now there are 15 or 16 of them.

Now we are on the quayside again, near a Yugoslav ship. Suddenly there is a surprise. On an iron gate an anonymous hand has chalked: "The Winter Is Yours, the Spring Will Be Ours" (Zima Wasza -- Wiosna Nasza), and it is signed, in pencil, "Solidarnosc." A little further on, the inscription on a notice apparently proclaiming in Polish that smoking is forbidden has been derisively translated into Russian, in chalk. You certainly cannot foresee everything, and any journey, however well organized, leaves room for the unexpected.

We then visit the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. On the way we pass the Oliwia Palace of Sport, where last October that festival of freedom, the "Solidarity" congress, was held. There are no more flags, no more banners, no more streamers. The scene is empty. The walls are gray. The silence weighs heavily. Not a living soul is to be seen. The weather has joined in, with that foul mud you find at the end of winter when the snow has spent too long gathering dirt. A dim anguish grips you. It seizes you once again in front of the historic hall of the shipyards where the strike committee held its debates, where the Gdansk agreements were signed, where so many hopes were born.

And within these walls, which still vibrate with the impassioned speeches of Lech Walesa and the ardent dreams of those young working people who only wanted, before God and man, to let Poland be Poland, we have to listen -- what a mockery -- to the banal formulas of a Labecki, member of the party Politburo if you please, though a colorless character, and to the lies or half-truths of the new director, Mr Zaczek. The latter is not unknown: he was director of the shipyards at the time of the bloody riots of December 1970. So his appointment is a program in itself.

Indeed, many new local leaders are there, to take their revenge, their revenge for 1970, and indeed for 1968. In 1970 they were robbed of their victory by two moderates, Mr Gierek and...General Jaruzelski. They think this time it is for good. Unfortunately for them, they are rather too inclined to take the journalists for idiots and they trap and contradict themselves in their own statements. We had about 15 internees in the shipyards, Zaczek says. "In the whole voivodship," asserts Colonel Kijek, deputy chief of the Political Service of the Blue Berets (the marines), who was appointed secretary of the regional party committee 2 weeks ago. "There were only about 15 internees," that is obviously the figure to quote.

The lies go on: "No shipyard worker has been dismissed," Mr Zaczek assures us, going on: "We now have 14,300 workers, and work is continuing normally, in three shifts." But the mayor of Gdansk (another new person, appointed 22 December) will say later that more than 4,000 workers from other enterprises are now employed in the shipyards (to replace whom?) and that after 1400 hours only 4,000 workers stay behind to keep the machines going. In other words, there is just one shift. In any case this is not surprising in view of the poor stocks of materials.

Secretary Kojek speaks again. Broad-shouldered, with blue eyes with the bold gleam of a fanatic ready for anything, his hair carefully smoothed down on both sides of a clear parting, he reminds you irresistibly of those characters in movies where Visconti depicts the rise of fascism. What does he have to say to us? "You are to blame for everything. In the last 2 years the international press has sustained myths about Poland, in particular the 'Solidarity' myth," but he adds resoundingly: "Do not worry, we will do everything to ensure that the tragedy which would be so well received in your countries does not happen here."

A "Stupid, Spiteful" Team

The serous thing is that the colonel is representative of the team now in power in Gdansk, a dangerously "stupid, spiteful" team. A few weeks ago there was a first secretary here called Fiszbach and a governor called Kolodziejski who knew how to remain in contact with the population. For the rest, when I manage to slip away discreetly from the dining room and roam the streets of the old city, a Gdansk friend tells me that at the time of the demonstration of 30 January (in which approximately 10,000 people took part, in fact) people were chanting two names: Walesa and Fiszbach.

There has been a severe purge everywhere: At the party newspaper, GLOS WYBRZEZA, 14 journalists out of 50 were dismissed, including the chief editor Mr Kutal, accused of revisionism and whose case is being brought before the party Control Commission. He is out of work. Among others, two Gdansk theater actors, Halina Winiarskia and Andrzej Kiszkis, were interned and later freed, and television journalist Adam Kinczszewski is interned, as well as Szymon Pawlicki, an actor at Gdynia theater.

The old city of Gdansk is nightmarish. Movement by private cars is banned and the telephone is not working (which is not the case in Gdynia or Sopot). The curfew starts at 2000 hours. Several militia and army trucks are parked in front of the cathedral. Militia "patrol wagons" patrol the streets. People go about their business silently, with cold, expressionless faces. But people say that demonstrations are to be organized for the 12th or 13th of each month . The famous Neptune foundation itself seems to be suffering from the repercussions of events: the sea god has taken on a strange rusty color (is it the effect of the gas?) and the gratings are covered in white foam.

I rejoin the group and here we are at the foot of the monument to the victims of December 1970. Workers are to tell us later that this is a singular favor: Until we arrived the approach was blocked by an army cordon. Faded flowers are still on the stone, together with broken candleholders. Behind -- a new provocation -- the names of the December victims have been removed. But on the opposite wall you can still read a huge inscription in poorly black letters: "Free all the politicals."

In the shipyards chalk inscriptions reading "Solidarnosc" can be seen here and there. And here our escort has finally to admit defeat; you cannot make 100 journalists march in step. The group spreads out in all directions. I start conversations with workers. Once again I am stunned by their moderation, their levelheadedness, their calm strength, but also their unshakable determination. They still have some hope in the general; but when they are asked if "Solidarity" will be revived, they reply, astounded: "But of course. There is no question of it. We will have a workers' 'Solidarity.' Before December we had free trade union elections, we can organize new ones, but they must be free too." Hearing them, you realize that nothing is over yet. The working class has not been broken.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING MINISTER VISITS USSR

LD122014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Polish Minister of Ecucation and Training Boleslaw Faron is on a working visit to the Soviet Union. He had a meeting with Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev and also talks at the Council of Ministers State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education at the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and at the Lenin Institute of Pedagogics and also visited some educational establishments in Moscow. There was a discussion of the programs for Polish-Soviet cooperation in the education and training sphere in the coming years and also about training and supplementary training courses for teaching cadres and the development of scientific research in the most important areas linked with educational activity.

The technical and organizational preparations in the Soviet Union for making a start to printing books in Polish for our market are already being finalized. An agreement signed during last year's international book fair in Moscow defined the broadened scope of Polish-Soviet editorial cooperation. At present, on the recommendations of the "Ksiazka i Wiedza" publishing house, the printing of a large, lavishly illustrated edition of "Pan Tadeusz" is beginning, on paper supplied by the Soviet side. The following will also be printed as school textbooks: "The Ordeal" by Tolstoy and "Quiet Flows the Don" by Sholokhov. Cooperation with the land of the Soviets enables our publishing market to be [word indistinct] enriched. Last year alone, "Ars Polona" supplied more than 1 million Polish books to the Soviet market and at the same time imported from the Soviet Union more than 8 million books, including a dozen or so titles, mainly children's books, published in Polish. Thanks to Soviet aid and cooperation we have also been able recently to add to what is available on the music market in Poland. In accordance with an agreement, also concluded at the above-mentioned fair in Moscow, the Soviet Union will supply us this year with about 2 million gramophone records with Polish recordings.

OZDOWSKI RECEIVES U.S. ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

LD172134 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP) -- According to the information released by the Government's Press Bureau, Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski received today Father Michael P. Pawelek, president of the U.S. New Polonia Association and president of the Polonia travel agency which deals with redistribution of parcels with food and article for personal use which are being sent from the U.S. to Poland.

Present and new forms of aid for Poland and cooperation with Polonia were discussed at the meeting.

CORRECTION TO MARKET STATISTICS FOR JANUARY 1982

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Market Statistics for January 1982 Reported," published in the 17 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT: On page G 15, in the fifth line of the third paragraph, substitute "pig" for the word "cattle".

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

AU180907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 10 February Bucharest meeting of the Working People's National Council]

[Text] Dear comrades.

The Working People's National Council discussed and unanimously approved the activity carried out in 1981 and the communique on Romania's socioeconomic development in 1981.

Indeed, under difficult world economic conditions, our fatherland has attained important achievements along the road of its socioeconomic development. However, at this plenum of the Working People's National Council I would like to stress again that the results are not up to plan provisions and to the possibilities of our national economy and material and human forces available to our socialist society. As representatives of the producers, owners and endorsers, we must critically examine the 1981 activity -- as has been done to a certain extent during today's discussions, and must draw all conclusions on the measures to be taken in order to commendably fulfill the 1982 plan and to recover an important part -- all where it is possible -- of the 1981 shortfalls during the current year. We have a 5-year plan and must fully realize that any shortfall registered in a given quarter or year must be compulsorily recovered so that the 5-year plan is fully attained.

We are the owners, producers and endusers. The working people are the true masters of the means of production and everything that is being attained in Romania. Therefore, it must be well understood that everything possible should be done to maximally utilize the existing production capacities with an ever greater efficiency and profitability. We must ensure the continuous increase of the national income and wealth, something which will lead to ensuring conditions for continuously developing our society, the socialist property and the property of the working people and all the people; this will also contribute to raising all our nation's material and intellectual living standard.

We must fully realize that it is up to us to fulfill the plan, promote the overall development of our socialist fatherland and implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward the golden goal of the communist society. (loud applause)

I do not wish to dwell in detail upon these problems; I dealt with them at the Brasov meeting and in the joint working meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development. However, at this meeting of the Working People's National Council, I would like to warmly thank all working people, regardless of nationality, for the activity carried out and the results attained in 1981. I would like to warmly congratulate them all and to hope they do everything they can to attain even greater successes, to fully attain this year's plan provisions and to recover an ever more important part of the 1981 shortfalls, thus ensuring the appropriate development of our socialist fatherland. (loud applause)

Likewise, we have unanimously adopted measures on resetting the prices of agricultural products on economic principles, increasing the retail prices of farm-food products and raising the remuneration of the working personnel, the state children's allowance and pensions. I have dealt in detail with these subjects both at the Brasov meeting and at yesterday's working meeting. Therefore, I do not wish to dwell in detail upon these important issues at our meeting today.

It is obvious that we must ensure a better relationship between the prices of industrial and agricultural products and that purchase and contract prices of agricultural products should cover material expenditures to guarantee a certain profit to the working people in villages, cooperative peasants and all peasantry.

One cannot conceive of a harmonious development of the national economy without ensuring an appropriate relationship between the basic branches, namely between industry and agriculture. As I also stressed at yesterday's joint meeting, this must be primarily reflected in the field of prices. Let us ensure that the alliance between workers and peasants becomes powerfully manifest primarily in the field of material production. As a matter of fact, one can openly state that almost all working people, and I believe this also applies to those present at today's meeting, are connected with the village in one way or another. Some are still living in villages, others have recently left the village, while others have relatives, brothers and parents in villages. Generally speaking, our workers class is closely linked with the peasantry -- not only theoretically, but also in practice -- in an unshakeable fraternal alliance. Therefore, I believe that everybody fully understands why it was and is necessary to organize in the field of purchase and contract prices and to implement this very important price increase for the agricultural production. In this connection, it was also necessary to make appropriate adjustments and increase the retail prices of products.

All these measures aim at ensuring a balance and appropr[illegible]e relationship between industrial and agricultural prices and between production and retail prices, and at creating the conditions to implement the new economic mechanism in agriculture. They also aim at giving greater material incentives to the working people in agriculture and creating conditions for a part of the working people in towns -- I am particularly referring to the non-skilled or poorly skilled ones -- to return to agriculture, a field which lacks manpower, hence the measures on the remuneration for the agricultural sector, measures that are also familiar to you. The decision on the remuneration in agriculture has been published; therefore, I do not intend to dwell upon it. I would like, however, to stress that this measure creates conditions for the incomes of the working people in agriculture to be based on a sound foundation; for example, those working in zootechnics will earn wages similar to the wages of workers in industry, and their pension will be very close to that of industrial workers. We took this measure in view of the importance of zootechnics and of the need to ensure permanent manpower in this very important agricultural branch.

We want to create conditions for part of the youth in villages to stay and work in agriculture. We must understand that our agriculture needs skilled, young and permanent manpower in order to attain the program of developing agricultural production and to carry out the agrarian revolution.

As a matter of fact these are the principles and goals envisaged in the measures recently taken, including in the field of prices and the remuneration for agriculture. They are in accordance with the current development stage of our socialist society and are designed to give new impetus to developing all fields of activity and unswervingly implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions.

The fact that they were unanimously adopted by the participants in the meeting of the Working People's National Council demonstrates that all participants fully comprehend these measures and are determined, along with all working people, to do everything they can to commendably implement them.

It is obvious that ensuring compensation for these increases and also raising real remuneration by 1.5 percent in two years -- as well as the 4 percent remuneration increase by the end of 1983 and the overall 3 percent increase in the people's real incomes in the 1981-82 period -- powerfully demonstrate that these price increases are followed by concrete measures that ensure an increase in remuneration. I am referring to this because the compensation we grant will be included in the remuneration of all working people and, along with the remuneration increase in 1983, will become an integral part of the measures to implement the 12th party congress decisions. Likewise, the children's compensation is part of the overall children's allowances, and the compensation granted to pensioners is included in the pension increases.

Therefore, we have adopted these measures to increase the remuneration, children's allowances and pensions, which will ensure an increase during the coming 2 years in the people's real incomes and the working people's real remuneration. This demonstrates the strength of our socialist economy and the consistent RCP policy to continuously raise the people's well-being, step with the development of the forces of production and increase in the national wealth, which is the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society being built in Romania, a society which is being attained by the people and for the people. Only by unflinchingly implementing this policy in close unity with the people can we guarantee that everything being attained in our country will raise our nation onto new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause)

We are here as direct representatives of the working people in our most democratic forum; we decide what must be done in regards to the economic development and in the social field of raising the people's well-being. This is the most telling expression of the democracy of our socialist system and of the fact that the working people, all social categories and all the people directly decide, in a democratic manner -- within general meetings, management councils and national bodies such as the Working People's National Council -- upon all the country's problems and the domestic and foreign policy of socialist Romania. It is in their capacity as Romania's masters that they decide the present and future destiny of the country; and it must be said that the people take correct decisions, something which proves that they know better how to lead the country than the capitalists did in the past. Being the true masters of the country, the people are concerned with continuously developing the fatherland and ensuring our socialist national's progress along the road of communism as well as Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause) In what capitalist country in the world do the representatives of the working people -- workers, technicians, engineers and enterprise managers -- get together to discuss economic development problems? Many people in the West talk about the superiority of the capitalist system and their democracy. We recommend that they also organize a conference of the working people or a national congress as we do every 5 years; we suggest that they also organize a Working People's National Council where they should present the economic activity of capitalist monopolies and enterprises to the working people. Let them tell the workers how profits are being distributed and what measures are being taken to develop the country and increase the working people's and all the people's well-being. They should let the workers decide by vote upon these problems, only then will we admit that they have indeed proceeded to a real democracy, since they have indeed proceeded to a real democracy, since what they talk about now is familiar to us from the past. We have lived through the period of bourgeois democracy. We know that under the facade of such a democracy, oppression and inequality flourished, the country's interests were sold and our people was oppressed and robbed. Such a democracy has vanished forever in Romania. We are building a new workers democracy, a democracy of the true masters of the country and its destiny. (loud applause)

From this meeting of the Working People's National Council, I would like to call upon all working people in agriculture, cooperative farmers and all peasantry to act so as to ensure that the measures adopted by the party and government and unanimously endorsed by our National Council should lead not only to an increase in the prices of agricultural products and consequently of the farm-food products sold to the people but also to a powerful increase in the agricultural production and in the farm-food products on sale even as of this year. I am fully convenced that all working people in agriculture and all our peasantry will act to contribute to the country's overall development and will do everything possible to strengthen the economic and political alliance with the workers and their brothers in enterprises and towns, thus demonstrating that our socialist society is based on two fraternal classes, animated by the same hopes and goals, namely socialism, communism and the country's well-being and independence. (loud and prolonged applause)

While acting to develop the national economy and increase the economic power of our country, we never forget that we are dutybound to do everything we can for a policy of peace and detente in the world, since only in these circumstances and conditions can we unflinchingly implement the programs for our country's development.

We are determined to firmly act to develop relations with the socialist countries, the developing states and the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, by militating for strict observance of the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We are firmly acting, as we clearly showed during the big peace manifestations last fall, to contribute to halting the deployment of medium-sized missiles in Europe, ensuring the withdrawal of existing ones and creating a Europe without atomic weapons, a united Europe based on respect for everybody's social system and independence. (loud and prolonged applause).

We must be fully aware of the fact that by developing our socialist fatherland, we are making an important contribution to the cause of socialism, peace and independence for our country and all peoples. Therefore, we must work on both fronts and ensure that socialist Romania becomes ever stronger and an active factor in the struggle for peace and detente and that it stays a free and equal country among free and equal nations. (loud applause)

I express the conviction that all working people will unanimously endorse the measures adopted by the party Central Committee and the Working People's Council and that they will responsibly act, in their capacity as owners, producers and end users, to unswervingly implement tasks incumbent upon them in the respective fields of activity. I am convinced that they -- in close unity with the socialist democracy and unity front and under the leadership of our communist party -- will enusre that all these measures lead to the powerful development of the fatherland and to an increase in the people's overall well-being. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction I wish you, the working people's councils and all working people ever greater successes in your entire activity, much health and happiness: (loud and prolonged applause, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP" and "Ceausescu and the people").

Work well comrades: (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP and "Ceausescu and the people." In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present in the hall acclaim and cheer minutes on end for the RCP, the leading political force of our entire nation, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the country).

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT SDUF COUNCIL PLENUM

AU171851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 10 February plenum of the National Council of the Socialist Demoracy and Unity Front in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends,

The National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] today discussed very important issues on the development of our fatherland and the continuous increase in the material and intellectual well-being of the entire nation.

The year 1981 marked new and important steps along the road of the country's socioeconomic development, despite the fact that we did not fully implement the plan provisions. We had many shortfalls, because of difficult international economic conditions, but especially because of shortcomings in properly organizing and carrying out work to resolve on time the complex problems of our national economy and to pool the working people's efforts in fulfilling plan tasks in each sector and unit. Had we worked better, and I repeat this during this plenum of the SDUF National Council, we could have fully attained the plan provisions, despite difficulties in the international economy. I do not wish to repeat here what I said at the Brasov meeting and at yesterday's joint working meeting; however, we must draw all lessons for the future activity and for our work this year and we must resolutely proceed to doing everything we can to fulfill the 1982 plan and recover an important part of all 1981 shortfalls, and where possible all of them. We must always bear in mind that we have a 5-year plan and any shortfall in one or another period must be recovered in the following periods or years, so that we may fully implement the provisions of the overall 5-year plan and the decisions of the 12th party congress.

You are all aware of the importance of these decisions and the fact that the 1981-85 5-year plan is a particularly important stage in implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, ensuring the country's progress toward communism and strengthening the fatherland and its independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

From the rostrum of the SDUF National Council, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to all working people in all fields of activity, regardless of nationality, and to all our people for the results attained in 1981. I hope they will work to ensure that in 1982 we will fully attain the plan provisions and recover at least a part of the 1981 shortfalls, thus ensuring our fatherland's high rate of development and creating conditions for socio-economic development, for the further development of the forces of production and for raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. (loud applause)

We discussed the measures on resetting and correlating the prices of agricultural products on economic principles, increasing the retail prices of farm-food products and increasing the remuneration of the working personnel, children's state allowances and pensions. These measures were also unanimously adopted by the SDUF National Council.

Indeed, these measures have a particular economic and political importance for a better adjustment of relations between industry and agriculture, for granting greater material incentives to the development of agricultural production and for strengthening economic cooperation and the alliance between workers and peasants, the key element of our socialist society's development, which is based upon these two basic classes and their unshakable alliance, on the alliance with the intelligentsia and other categories of working people and on the unity of all the people within the SDUF, under the political leadership of the RCP. (loud applause).

All political forces and all social categories of Romanian society are represented here, in this National Council; the representatives of the working people in industrial sectors and, generally speaking, the nonagricultural sectors; peasants, small craftsmen and other categories of working people; all economic, professional and social organization, including religious faiths. They are united within the SDUF, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, as citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with equal rights and obligations. (loud applause) One could say that this broad representative character, unique in its way while also profoundly democratic, is the supreme forum of our socialist society's political and social leadership.

That is why I insisted that the key issues of our social development be submitted for discussion by the National Council in order to jointly decide on the means to develop the forces of production and to increase the people's overall material and intellectual standard of living, the supreme goal of the policy of our communist party and of the SDUF and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud applause)

I do not want to dwell now on the issues contained in the documents, since I discussed them in detail both at the Brasov meeting and at yesterday's joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development.

Actually, from the discussions conducted here, it is quite clear that all speakers, and I am convinced all participants in this meeting of the National Council are familiar with and properly understand the issues at stake, and the unanimous endorsement of the documents on the agenda clearly proves it.

By endorsing these decisions, our council proved it has a high social and political awareness and a high sense of responsibility for our fatherland's socialist future.

It has resolutely pledged to ensure that everybody, in his field of activity, unflichingly act to ensure a higher rate of socioeconomic development for the country, to increase the national wealth and, on this basis, to create conditions for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual well-being and strengthening the defense capability of our country as well as Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

I would only like to stress one thing. It is true that we have allotted important funds for agriculture, a necessary thing for the reasons presented in detail in the speeches I just referred to. We took a number of measures to increase the peasantry's incomes; this was a requirement for granting material incentives to agriculture and also for ensuring that certain working people return to agriculture and that more young people remain in the villages to work in agricultural production. Agriculture needs highly qualified manpower. Agriculture cannot develop without part of our country's youth remaining in villages to work in agriculture, a basic branch of the Romanian economy. (loud applause)

Therefore, we are all dutybound to act to attain the goals set for us. We decided to increase the retail prices of farm-food production by about 35 percent on average. We also decided to increase remuneration, children's allowances and pensions so as not to diminish in any way the purchasing power of the working people. These compensations are included in the remunerations and actually represent and remuneration increase. All this requires very important additional funds, over 25 billion lei.

On this basis, despite the price increases for farm-food products, the incomes of the working people and, generally speaking, of all the people will not deminish this year; on the contrary, they will continue to grow. As stipulated in the respective documents, real remuneration will be 1.54 percent higher at the end of the year compared to 1980; next year, when we implement the second part of the remuneration increase in the current stage, the real remuneration increase will reach 4 percent and all the people's real incomes will increase by 3 percent by the end of this year. Hence, we are implementing the measures to increase prices under conditions of also increasing remuneration and the overall incomes of the working people.

There is indeed a small category of some 90,000 people who will not receive this remuneration increase now, but they are people with incomes in excess of 4,000 lei [per month]. As I said at the Brasov meeting, this category also includes the country's president and, of course, many of those present now in this hall. However, I believe that all those who earn over 4,000 lei today will understand that it is equitable and correct to do this this year, in order to ensure a better proportion between big and small incomes, in the spirit of social equity and justice, without implementing a leveling-out or equalization of wages. We thus firmly apply the socialist principle: "To everybody according to his work and contribution to society's development," while also maintaining an equitable proportion between these incomes. The unanimous adoption of these documents demonstrates that our National Council fully approves and endorses the implementation of these principles. (loud applause) However, we must find these extra 25 billion lei somewhere, and thing from what is being produced in our country. In order to be able to ensure this increase in remuneration and other allowances, we had to cut down on profits by over 3 percent. In practice this means that society's incomes will be 25 billion lei lower this year. That is why we plan to work this year to make up at least 30 percent of this amount, in order to avoid reducing society's incomes too much. Thus we will continue to have the necessary means for large-scale reproduction, for the country's defense and other requirements and for improving the people's overall well-being. We did not take money from anywhere else since there is no place to take money from other than what we produce.

We must therefore properly understand that this year we must do everything possible to attain -- in excess of the provisions initially envisaged in the plan -- a greater reduction of material expenditures and a greater increase in labor productivity. Generally speaking, we should produce more goods with less material and labor consumption, so as to avoid reducing too much society's incomes earmarked for other requirements, as mentioned before. By the end of the 5-year plan -- and we would like to attain this as fast as possible -- all this extra money should practically be recovered and the incomes envisaged for 1985 should be fully attained in the coming years, so that our society can have the necessary means to implement the country's socioeconomic development program.

We are a family of almost 23 million people. We are a very diverse family, but we must all understand that, regardless of the field in which we work, regardless of profession, faith and way of thinking, we are all dutybound, as members of the large socialist family, to act in full unity to better govern ourselves and to increase the means available to the society and this large family for its continuous progress and development.

I repeat here, too, that we cannot consume more than we produce. We must understand that our standard of living depends on what we produce. The more and the cheaper we produce, the more available means will we have for continuously developing the forces of production, an objective requirement for meeting other needs, including the fatherland's defense, which, in the current international circumstances, also represents an objective requirement, and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual standard of living, including remuneration and other kinds of social expenditures. All of us, all organizations, all collective and individual SDUF members, all the citizens of the fatherland must understand this. We must all show heightened responsibility for the interests of our socialist family and our society and for their present and future. Let us take responsible action to continuously raise Romania onto new peaks of progress and civilization; our people must powerfully assert themselves as an equal nation among the socialist countries and other nations in the world and as a powerful force in the struggle for social progress and for a policy of peace, detente and independence for all nations. (loud and prolonged applause)

I am convinced -- on the basis of the unanimity with which the documents were adopted -- that all members of the National Council, all organizations belonging to the National Council and all working people in our fatherland, regardless of nationality, will take united and responsible action to ensure that the implementation of this package of measures will create conditions to improve the management of our economic activity, to perfect our socialist society, to develop the workers and socialist democracy and, I stress once more, to raise Romania onto new peaks of civilization and progress and to continuously increase all the people's material and intellectual well-being. Let us all act so as to meet the trust placed in us by our family, the people; let us faithfully serve the people, fatherland, socialism and Romania's independence. (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

I wish you all success in your entire activity, much health and happiness: (loud and prolonged applause. The SDUF anthem is played. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present at the plenum chant for minutes on end: "Ceausescu-RCP", "Ceausescu and the people:" and "Ceausesc-Romania." They cheer loudly for the RCP, the leading political force of the entire nation and for the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

ANNEX ON STATE COUNCIL DECREEE ON PRICES

Potatoes, Dry Beans

AU171837 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 82 p 3

[Annex on 2 to 12 February State Council decree on increases in farm-food prices, dealing with retail prices for fall potatoes and dry beans]

[Text]

Product	State standards 3,787-80	Retail price lei/kg
A) For the 1 September-30 November period		
-- Group A		
I Quality		2
II Quality		1.80
-- Group B		
II Quality		1.80
B) For the 1 December-28 (29) February		
-- Group A		
I Quality		2.50
II Quality		2.25
-- Group B		
II Quality		2.25
C) After 1 March		
-- Group A		
I Quality		2.75
II Quality		2.50
-- Group B		
II Quality		2.50

Note: 1. When unsiloed potatoes are also sold after 1 December, the retail prices applying to the first period will further apply, while the prices set for the second period will come into force on the day on which sales of silo potatoes begin.

2. Retail prices for prepackaged fall potatoes are set by the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, by adding the cost of packaging to the retail price of bulk potatoes, within the limits envisaged in Annex No 4 of the present decree.

3. The retail price for potatoes of poorer quality than envisaged in state standards and for potatoes which were rejected at the sorting-out will be set by the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, in accordance with real quality and with the prices of potatoes which conform to state standard conditions.

Product	State standard 2,963-80	Retail price lei/kg
1. Dry beans sold in bulk		
A) Domestic and mixed species, 5 percent foreign bodies and 14 percent humidity		6.50
B) Progres, regalla, F. 332, gratiot, great northern species, 5 percent foreign bodies and 14 percent humidity		7.60
C) Premial, orizont, agna, bistrenski species, 5 percent foreign bodies and 14 percent humidity		8.30
2. Selected and prepackaged dry beans		
- Superior species -		
A) Ceali beans, selected and prepackaged in plastic bags, 1 kg net weight, 2 percent foreign bodies and 14 percent humidity		11
B) Selected and prepackaged big white species, in plastic bags of 1 kg net weight, 2 percent foreign bodies and 14 percent humidity		12
3. Lentils		7.30

Note: -- For selected and prepackaged dry beans, the difference between retail price, minus 0.40 lei/kg commercial rebate, and the delivery price established, constitutes the cost of the plastic bag and of packaging.

To the bulk retail price of other species of dry beans than those under point 2A and 2B and of lentils when prepackaged in 1 kg net weight plastic bags, the amount of 0.30 lei/kg will be added, that being the cost of the plastic bag and of packaging.

Superior species of dry beans have to be delivered with 2 percent foreign bodies and 14 percent humidity, for that purpose, processing enterprises for grain and industrial crops will perform the selection and sorting operations.

Farm Food Prices

AU181130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 82 pp 2, 3

["Annex Nr. 1 on Retail Prices for Domestic and Imported Farm-Food Staples," to the State Council decree on increases in farm-food prices adopted on 12 February in Bucharest]

[Text]

Products and Product Groups	Unit of Measurement	Retail prices lei/unit
I. Domestically produced farm-food products		
1. Bread, bakery and flour products		
-- Plain brown bread, 1 kg	loaf	2.50
-- Semi-white bread with potato added, 600 gr	loaf	2.50
-- White bread with potato added, 500 gr	loaf	2.75
-- Prime quality white bread, mold-baked 400 gr	loaf	2.25
-- Dimbovita white bread, 600 gr	loaf	3
-- Bucuresti french bread, 400 gr	loaf	3.25
-- White flour rolls, 50 gr	unit	0.50
-- Plain, white flour crescent-shaped roll, 100 gr	unit	0.75
-- Homemade yeast cake, 800 gr	unit	15.50
-- Pre-packaged bread sticks, 175 gr	unit	3
-- White flour, pre-packaged in 1 kg bags	kg	5
2. Cornmeal		
-- Prime quality cornmeal, 75 percent extraction, pre-packaged in 1 kg bags	kg	3.50
-- Extra cornmeal, 15 percent extraction, pre-packaged in 1 kg bags	kg	4.25
3. Pasta products		
-- Plain pasta (macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, etc) pre-packaged, 500 gr	bag	4.50
-- Special pasta (macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, etc), pre-packaged, 500 gr	bag	6.50
4. Crackers		
-- Plain crackers, sold in bulk	kg	11
-- Plain crackers, pre-packaged in 100 gr bags	bag	1.25
-- Coated crackers, pre-packaged in 500 gr boxes	box	6.50
-- Mirela cookies, sold in bulk	kg	16.50
-- Eugenia cookies, pre-packaged in 50 gr packages	package	0.75

5. Husked rice		
-- Husked rice, type s,1, pre-packed in 1 kg bags	kg	15
6. Milk and milk products		
-- Pasteurized cow's milk, 1.7 percent fat	liter	3.50
-- Sour milk, 2 percent fat	liter	3.75
-- Powdered milk in 500 gr cartons	container	19.50
-- Special yogurt, in 200 gr jars, without jar	jar	1.25
-- Fresh fat cow's milk cheese, in 250 gr packages	package	5.50
-- Sour cream in 200 gr containers	container	6.50
-- Baneasa sour cream cheese, in 200 gr containers	container	4
-- Polar ice cream, in 130 gr containers	container	4.25
-- Butter, 65 percent fat, in 200 gr packages	package	11
-- Salted cow's milk cheese, I quality	kg	28
-- Salted sheep's milk cheese, I quality	kg	34
-- Medgidia salted sheep's milk cheese	kg	42
-- Olanda processed cheese, in 200 gr packages	package	9
-- Dalia Romanian pressed cheese, of cow's milk	kg	42
-- Olanda cow's milk cheese	kg	45
-- Dobrogea sheep's milk pressed cheese	kg	48
7. Beef, pork, mutton and poultry		
A) Beef		
-- I Quality spare rib, sirloin, round and shoulder) pre-packed in 500 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	43
-- II quality (brisket, chuck, flank, [blet cu si fara fata], plate, soup meal [cu chei], pre-packaged in 500 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	35
-- Mixed beef for stew, (neck [cu junghietura si salba], trimmings from spare ribs and sirloin, tail)	kg	23
-- Minced beef, pre-packaged in 500 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	39
B) Horse meat		
(up to 1 and 1/2 years of age and up to a weight of 400 kg on the hoof)		

-- I Quality (spare ribs, sirloin, shoulder and loin), pre-packaged in 500 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	50
C) Veal		
(no older than 6 months)		
-- I quality, pre-packaged in 500 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	60
D) Pork		
-- I quality (neck, chops, leg and shoulder), pre-packaged in 500 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	37
-- II quality (spare ribs), pre-packaged in 500 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	24
-- Mixed pork for stew (brisket and stew cuts)	kg	18
-- Minced pork in 1 kg packages	kg	37
-- I quality pork with lard (loin, spare ribs, chops, neck, shoulder)	kg	31
-- II quality pork with lard (spare ribs, brisket and stew cuts)	kg	19
E) Piglet		
(under 90 kg on the hoof)		
-- I quality (without fat), pre-packaged in 50 gr and 1 kg packages	kg	45
F) Mutton		
-- Mutton	kg	30
-- Lamb (no older than 1 year)	kg	35
-- Lamb (no heavier than 15 kg on the hoof)	kg	40
G) Poultry		
-- Pre-packaged chicken:		
I quality	kg	30
II quality	kg	26
-- Chicken, semi-dressed, pre-package		
I quality	kg	25
II quality	kg	22
-- Turkey, whole, pre-packaged		
I quality	kg	38
II quality	kg	34

H) Beef, pork and poultry innards		
-- Beef liver	kg	35
-- Beef tongue	kg	30
-- Beef heart	kg	35
-- Pork liver	kg	37
-- Pork tongue	kg	33
-- Pork heart	kg	35
-- Chicken livers (pre-packaged in 250 and 500 gr packages)	kg	38
-- Chicken gizzards and hearts (pre-packaged in 250 and 500 gr packages)	kg	30
8) Cold cuts		
-- Beef bologna	kg	38
-- Beef hot dogs	kg	44
-- Bucharest salami	kg	44
-- Italian salami	kg	45
-- Poliana salami	kg	49
-- Summer salami	kg	64
-- Debretziner sausages	kg	43
-- Fresh pork sausages	kg	43
-- Smoked ham	kg	28
-- Smoked neck	kg	67
-- Press ham	kg	70
-- Filet cold cuts	kg	75
-- Pastrami [muschi tiganesc]	kg	80
-- Semenic blood sausage	kg	18
-- White headcheese I quality	kg	23
9. Pork fats		
-- Green lard	kg	20
-- Non-packaged lard	kg	20
-- I quality lard in 250 gr packages	packages	5.50

10. Canned meat (with vegetables, too)		
-- Beef in its own juice, in 300 gr cans	can	17
-- Pork in its own juice, in 300 gr cans	can	14.50
-- Pork with beans, in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	14.25
-- Ribs with beans, in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	8.50
-- Liver pate, in 10 gr cans	can	4.25
11. Processed and semi-processed meat		
-- Mixed pork and vegetables for potage, pre-package	kg	13
-- Mixed pork and vegetables, for stew, pre-package	kg	15
-- Mixed beef and vegetables for soup, pre-packaged	kg	17
12. Live poultry		
-- Chicken, I quality	kg live	21
-- Chicken and roosters, I quality	kg live	19
-- Turkey, I quality	kg live	27
13. Eggs		
A) Large eggs, over 50 gr/piece		
-- Between 1 November and 30 March	piece	1.80
-- Between 31 March and 31 October	piece	1.50
B) Small eggs, between 40 and 50 gr/piece		
-- Between 1 November and 30 March	piece	1.70
-- Between 31 March and 31 October	piece	1.40
14. Fish		
-- Carp, between 250 gr and 1 kg weight	kg	17
-- Crucian carp	kg	14
-- Bream	kg	16
-- Ocean small fry (atherine, [gingirica], small sardines, etc)	kg	10
-- Sea and ocean mackerel, minimum 14 cm in length	kg	13.50
-- [macrou]	kg	18
-- Herring	kg	18
-- Sardines	kg	13.50

15. Canned fish		
-- Carp up to 1 kg a piece weight, in tomato sauce in 280/205 gr cans	can	9
-- Pescarul carp in spicy oil, in 280/205 gr cans	can	10.50
-- Mackerel in tomato sauce, in 280/205 gr cans	can	7.75
-- Mackerel in oil, in 180/205 gr cans	can	9
-- Sardines in tomato sauce, in 280/205 gr cans	can	8.50
16. Semi-processed fish		
-- Salted carp, 1-2 kg/apiece weight	kg	22
-- Danube herring, salted, I quality	kg	28
-- Salted sea small fry	kg	12
-- Salted ocean mackerel	kg	19
-- Anchovy in oil and vinegar dressing, in 140 gr jars, without jar	jar	6
-- Mackerel in tomato sauce, pasteurized, in 200 gr jars, without jar	jar	8.25
17. Sugar		
-- Castor sugar [granulated]	kg	14
-- Sugar cubes	kg	15
18. Sweets		
-- Cream-filled chocolates, in 1.2 and 3 kg boxes	kg	16
-- Vanilla-flavored chocolates with crunchy filling, in 100 gr bags	bag	5.50
-- Pralines, in boxes	kg	19
-- Plain Turkish delight, sold in bulk	kg	15
-- Plain Turkish delight in 500 or boxes	box	9.50
-- Sunflower seed havla, in 1 kg packages	kg	14
-- Milk and coffee cream chocolate, in 100 gr tablets	piece	9.50
-- Chocolate, in 100 gr bars	piece	12.50
-- Orange fine chocolates filled with orange cream, in 250 gr boxes	box	16.50
19. Edible oils		
-- Prime quality sunflower oil for salads and cooking, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	18

-- Prime quality sunflower oil for salads and cooking, in 1/2 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	9.50
-- Sunflower oil with 20 percent soybean oil, type A, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	17.50
-- Sunflower oil with 20 percent soybean oil, type A, in 1/2 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	9.25
20. Margarine		
-- Marga vegetable oil margarine minimum 82.5 percent fat, type M, in block	kg	25
-- Marga vegetable oil margarine, minimum 82.5 percent fat, type M, packed in 250 gr packages,	package	6.25
21. Canned vegetables		
-- Plain green beans, in 800-820 ml, jars, without jar	jar	6.50
-- Medium-size green peas, in 800-820 ml jars, without jar	jar	7.25
-- Mixed vegetables in tomato paste, in 800-820 ml jrs, without jar	jar	8.50
-- Whole tomatoes in sauce, in 800-820 ml jars, without jar	jar	7.50
-- Eggplant in tomato sauce, in 800-820 ml jars, without jar	jar	7.50
-- Stewed mixed vegetables, in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	5.50
-- Mixed vegetables in oil, in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	6.25
-- Vegetable hors d'oeuvre with eggplant, in 420 ml jars without jar	jar	6.50
-- Vinegar-pickled cucumbers, I quality, (6-9 cm length), in 800-820 ml jars, without jar	jar	8.50
-- Double-concentrate tomato paste, in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	12.50
22. Canned fruit		
-- Peaches in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	6.50
-- Apricots in 420 ml, jars, without jar	jar	7
-- Stewed plums in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	7
-- Plum jam, in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	10.50
-- Strawberry jam, in 340-345 ml jars, without jar	jar	12
-- Peach jam, in 420 ml jars, without jar	jar	11.50
-- Cherry preserve, in 320-330 ml jars, without jar	jar	10
-- Prime quality apple jam, in crates	kg	13.75

23. Fruit juices and syrups		
-- Tomato juice, in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	3.50
-- Apple juice, in 250 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	2.75
-- Strawberry syrup, in 750 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	19.25
-- Morello cherry syrup, in 750 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	16.50
24. Frozen and dried fruit		
-- Frozen prunes [prune congelate]	kg	8
-- Smoked prunes, I quality	kg	17
25. Honey and apicultural products		
-- First quality honey in 500 gr net weight jars, without jar	jar	21
-- [Apistim]	kg	12.75
26. Soup and stock concentrates		
-- Chicken soup with vermicelli, in 75 gr bags	bag	7.75
-- Meat stock, in 75 gr bags	bag	7.50
27. Potato and bean flakes		
-- Potato flakes, extra quality, packaged in bags, 250 gr net weight	bag	7.25
-- Bean flakes, extra quality, in boxes or bags, 200 gr net weight	bag	6.50
28. Spices		
-- Hot paprika, I quality, in bags, 100 gr net weight	bag	6
-- Mustard in 200 ml jars, without jar	jar	4
29. Wines		
-- Table wine, minimum 8 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	15.50
-- Red wormwood wine, minimum 9 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	16.50
-- Regional wine, minimum 10 percent, no older than 1 year, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	17.50
-- Superior regional wine, minimum 10.5 percent, no older than 1 year, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	19
-- Superior wines, minimum 11.5 percent, no older than one year, from the Murfatlar, Cotnari and Pietroasele vineyards, in 1 liter bottles without bottle	bottle	25

-- White sparkling wine, in 750 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	19
-- Superior white and red vermouth, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	25
30. Romanian plum and other natural brandies		
-- Select plum brandy 24 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	37
-- Yeast brandy [rachiu de drojdie] 30 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	34
-- Brandy, 30 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	34
31. Alcoholic beverages		
-- White brandy 26 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	31.50
-- Superior rum, 32 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	54
-- "Crystal 80" vodka, 42 percent, in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	40
-- Orange liquer 27 percent, in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	28
-- "Carpati" aperitif, 42 percent, in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	32
32. Medicinal alcohol		
-- Medicinal alcohol, 80 percent, in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	11
33. Beer		
-- Light beer, 12 percent, in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	4
-- Special light beer, 12.5 percent, in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	5
-- Special light beer 12 percent (Azuga type), in 500 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	5.50
34. Soft drinks and mineral water		
-- Citro, in 250 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	1.25
-- Ci-Co, in 250 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	2.25
-- Pepsi-Cola, in 250 ml bottles, without bottle	bottle	2.50
-- Table mineral water, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	1.50
35. Tobacco products		
-- "Carpati" cigarettes, 70 mm, without filter, in packs of 20	pack	3.25
-- "Marasesti" cigarettes, 70 mm, without filter, in packs of 20	pack	2.25

-- "Amiral" cigarettes, 80 mm, with 15 mm filter, in paper or carton packs of 20	pack	8
-- "Snagov" cigarettes, 80 mm, with 15 mm filter, in paper or carton packs of 20	pack	10.50
36. Starch, glucose, cornstarch-based powder, beer yeast		
-- Starch powder, in 250 gr bags	bag	3.50
-- Aromatic glucose, in approximately 100 gr tablets	kg	12
-- Cornstarch-based powder [zeamil], in 250 gr bags	bag	3
-- Compressed beer yeast	kg	6
37. Vinegar		
-- Edible wine vinegar, 9 percent, in 1 liter bottles, without bottle	bottle	6
38. Salt		
-- Salt lumps	kg	0.50
-- Fine, pre-packaged salt	kg	2
-- Extra-fine, pre-packaged salt	kg	3
39. Teas and medicinal plants		
-- Camomile tea, pre-packaged in 100 gr bags	bag	8.25
-- Linden-Blossom, pre-packaged in 100 gr bags	bag	6.75
-- St. John's Wort, [sunatoare] pre-packaged in 100 gr bags	bag	3.75
II. Imported food products		
1. Lemons	kg	19
2. Oranges	kg	18
3. Tangerines	kg	18
4. Grapefruit	kg	20
5. Bananas	kg	22
6. Figs, in 300 gr packages	package	10.50
7. Dates, in 250 gr boxes	box	8.75
8. Sultanas	kg	50
9. Olives		
-- I quality	kg	40
-- II quality	kg	35
10. "Arabica" type roasted, ground coffee sold in bulk	kg	220
11. "Robusta" -- type roasted, ground coffee sold in bulk	kg	200
12. "Arabica" -- type roasted, ground coffee, pre-packaged in 100 gr bags	bag	23
13. Instant coffee, in tin or glass jars, 50 gr	unit	35
14. Powdered cocoa, in 100 gr boxes	box	15
15. Tea, in 20-bag boxes	box	17
16. Black pepper, pre-packaged in bags	kg	160
17. Lemon juice, in 250 gr plastic container	unit	10
18. Grapefruit juice, sugar added, in tin container, 430 gr	container	16

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 18 FEB

LD182354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council discussed the report on individual issues of the organization and work of the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration. In analyzing the experiences gained from the work of the council and of the federal organs of administration it was noted that it is necessary to analyze more comprehensively the entire organization and work of the Federal Executive Council, of the federal organs and organizations, above all, from the viewpoint of its coordination with the constitutional principle of the jurisdiction of the federation, the republics and provinces, the development of the delegate system and implementation of greater social influence on its work. It is also necessary to examine the experiences gained on the decision making at the federal level by agreement-reaching and negotiations by the republics and provinces as well as the total volume and quality of the work of the federal administration.

The council also discussed and adopted the action program on the substitution of imported raw materials, reproduction materials and energy in production and services -- of which there is a shortage -- and which are of interest to the country's economic stabilization. Despite plans to date for more harmonious economic development, changes in the structure of industry have proceeded more slowly than planned. There has been particular lagging behind in the production of raw materials, reproduction material and energy from domestic sources, compared with the development of processing capacities.

The shortage of raw materials and of the reproduction materials has been made good by imports. Individual raw materials purchases abroad represent even as much as 50 percent of the domestic needs. The considerable dependence of the domestic industry on imported raw materials and energy contributes to the deepening of the balance of payments difficulties and exerts an influence on the economy's entire stability.

The council established the draft social agreement on measures to stimulate the opening of new and modernization of the existing coal mines and of the oil and gas fields in exploitation. It was established that in the current 5-year period also it is necessary to develop more speedily the domestic energy sources, primarily coal mines. It is planned to achieve in 1985 a coal production of 82 million. To achieve this it is necessary to make considerable investments in the development of mines and exploitation of oil. It is calculated that approximately 70 billion dinars should be invested in mine development and 85 billion for the exploitation of oil and gas fields.

The Federal Executive Council established the amendments on the proposed law on time zone measuring. It is proposed that the blocks be put 1 hour forward in the summer period from April to October. This would ensure our country's having the same time as the countries on the Central European Time throughout the year. The Federal Exedutive Council would determine, with its decision, the moment when the clocks should be moved in every calendar year, four months before the beginning of summertime at the latest.

STUDENT MAGAZINE EDITOR MISELJIC REPLACED

AU181408 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 82 p 6

[B. Kaljevic report]

[Summary] "Boro Miseljic, chief and responsible editor of the magazine STUDENT, was relieved of his duties the day before yesterday at a session of the Presidium of the University Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Belgrade. The Presidium adopted this decision in agreement with the editorial board of the magazine. Jelica Stojancic, student at the faculty of political sciences, was elected acting chief and responsible editor of STUDENT, as proposed by the editorial board."

This was announced at a press conference yesterday. Statements by the university conference Presidium and by STUDENT were also distributed to the journalists. The STUDENT statements says that "the fierce polemics conducted lately in public, which referred to the ideological orientation of the magazine STUDENT," have caused a reexamination of the editorial policy and relations in the editorial board.

"What is at stake is omissions connected with the publication of articles on pages 2 and 3 of the magazine with whose content the members of the editorial board had not been acquainted. Considering that it was a matter of articles in the nature of commentaries dealing with sensitive social and political problems, the members of the editorial board vociferously pointed out to the editor the unacceptable procedure in publishing the articles and demanded that the editing of these pages in the future be based on principles of joint accord and cooperation. The chief editor agreed with this criticism and gave assurances that such disagreements would not happen in the future. However, the STUDENT statement goes on to say that the chief and responsible editor, in preparing the latest issue which will appear shortly. continued with the old practice of editing the magazine, editing the two key pages himself without the knowledge of most members of the editorial board. Among other things, the statement of the magazine STUDENT said that under such circumstances, the duty editor, seeing the issue to print at the printing works, was confronted with the "smuggled" copy which he then saw for the first time. Having consulted other members of the editorial board and found that they had not been acquainted with this copy either, and having obtained the agreement of the editorial board members and the publisher, he decided to kill the copy." The editorial board was compelled to ask the publisher for help.

The statement by the Presidium of the University Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation says that it decided, in agreement with the editorial board, that "the privatization" of the magazine by the chief and responsible editor can no longer be tolerated. It was said at the press conference that the public discussion of the ideological orientation of STUDENT magazine had only speeded up the examination of the problems in the editorial board and did not influence the decision to replace the chief and responsible editor.

MINIC VISITS KOSOVO, DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD181754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Pristina, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for a 2-day visit. This morning Minic talked with representatives of the League of Communists and self-managing organs of the University of Kosovo in Pristina, who briefed him on all the activities pursued by the League of Communists and all the organized forces of this high school institution with the aim of stabilizing the political and general situation following last year's counterrevolutionary demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

It was stressed that for nearly a year now an intensified sociopolitical action had been in progress at the University of Kosovo for the purpose of complete unmasking and exposing the hostile counterrevolutionary platform of the internal and external enemies acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Apart from emphasizing all the activities which were critically analyzed and acted upon, it was noted during the conversation that the vast majority of students of the 17 faculties and high schools support the LCY's positions, but that there still are young people inspired by alien ideology, which has been proved by several excesses in recent times.

It was stressed that broad and organized action of all subjective forces is daily reducing the scope for enemy activity at the university, which is borne out by mass attendance and by the fact that a growing number of students take part in discussions on all the important issues and that an increasing number of young people are becoming involved in the actions of the League of Communists.

In connection with the hostile excess in the area of the student center after the basketball match on Sunday, it was noted as encouraging that the nationalists and irredentists did not receive the support they expected from students living in student hostels. However, it was noted that this attack by the enemy showed that it has had not yet been fully defeated and that all the progressive forces of the university must be even more vigilant and active.

Particular emphasis was placed on the problem arising from the fact that not only a number of students but also some lecturers failed to comprehend the threat and the reactionary nature of Alabnia and every kind of nationalism.

In the conversation Milos Minic first stressed that since his last visit 3 years ago the University of Kosovo has made great progress in every respect, but that in the meantime it has been confronted by the brutal hostile demonstrations which threatened to assume the character of a counterrevolutionary rebellion and brought major changes not only at the university and in the province, but also in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole.

It is no accident that the hostile forces choose for their strongholds those very environments in which good successes have been achieved, and yet they do not speak about these successes. The University of Kosovo ranks among the results which are considered to be the greatest in the development of the province. Failing to take these positive changes into account would amount to a very one-sided approach. The fact that 3,126 students received degrees last year, which is more than twice as many as the year before, illustrates the success of the university. Minic noted that the greatest problem will be caused by the fact that most of them, about 76 percent, have degrees in social sciences and will not be able to find employment and would not be able to even if Kosovo were five times more developed than it is now. However, he stressed that there has been a change and the young are being guided toward technological and natural mathematical studies and that this gives hope that within a few years this problem will be likely to be dealt with more speedily.

Stressing the need to keep young people constantly informed about successes, about what things were like at the beginning of socialist self-managing development and about the difficult history of their own and our other nations and nationalities, Minic stressed that every nationalism, including Alabnian nationalism, and irredentism are most dangerous to the Albanian people as a whole.

We are small countries, we face blocs and great powers which are always ready to interfere and, on the basis of fully formulated strategic plans, to exploit any favorable opportunity to destabilize every small country and place it under their domination. The Albanian irredentists, Minic stressed do not think about that, and neither does the Albanian leadership. They are shut in their narrow nationalist frame of mind.

The enemy concentrated his effort for years here, at the University in Pristina, but he also developed his strongholds in other places. The disturbances which assumed the character of a counterrevolutionary rebellion originated in these various strongholds, Minic recalled, adding that despite certain results achieved in exposing the demagogic hostile slogans the awareness of the threat from Albanian nationalism has not yet prevailed and he said that this calls for a further broad and thorough action by progressive forces, which must be based on the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and the documents of the Leagues of Communists of Serbia and Kosovo.

Minic spoke at length about the great responsibility borne by Pristina University's 1,400 lecturers in educating the young in the spirit of socialist self-management. It is essential to expend much energy to enable the young to comprehend fully the truth about our self-managing road and the goals of the enemy, who is trying to halt us on this road and to undermine nonaligned and independent Yugoslavia, the fraternal community of all our nations and nationalities. The University of Kosovo, Minic stressed, should become the center for the cultivation of brotherhood and unity between the young of the province and for their ideological and political training. We should openly talk with students about all the problems of our society, but also about all the results and advantages, to enable them to understand the threat from irredentist actions. They must know what dangers are concealed behind the "Kosovo a Republic" slogan, they must know that the destruction of Yugoslavia is hidden behind it. The smashing of the strongholds of the irredentists is a task which we must carry out fully. We shall not allow any kind of interference in our internal affairs by them or by neighboring Albania. We shall adhere to our well-known policy of good-neighborliness. Albania is our neighbor.

The Albanian people are a fraternal people with whom we fought shoulder to shoulder in the liberation struggle. However, 1948 arrived, and the Albanian leadership, inspired by nationalism, went over to the other side, which wanted to liquidate Yugoslavia as an independent country. Enver Hoxha will go down in history as a man who destroyed the brotherhood of the Yugoslav and Albanian peoples, a brotherhood which was sealed in blood. But he did not manage to destroy it completely, and it will be renewed at some point, Milos Minic concluded, adding that interuniversity and other types of cooperation with Albania will be renewed when the Albanian leadership respects the well-known principles of noninterference in internal affairs and accepts reciprocity and mutual respect in this cooperation, without subversive activity and while renouncing irredentist aims.

At the end of the conversation in the university rector's office, representatives of the philosophical and natural sciences and mathematics faculties in Pristina presented Milos Minic with a certificate of thanks for his two decades of work and for his contribution in the development of these institutions. Milos Minic then visited Kosovo thermal power plants and held talks with leaders of the Kosovo power industry composite organization of associated labor on the problems of this system.

Speech to Aktiv

LD182358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Pristina, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed the Kosovo political aktiv this evening on the international situation and some issues concerning relations in [words indistinct] our society generally. Minic judged that international relations are exceptionally difficult and complex and fraught with many dangers and problems both in individual parts of the world and globally. Milos Minic referred in particular to the situation in relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbors.

LJUBICIC TOUR OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA REPORTED

Meetings in Zenica

LD172320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Zenica, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited Zenica this morning. Ljubicic was accompanied by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Col Gen Mirko Vranic, commander, Bosnia-Hercegovina republic territorial defense headquarters; Lt Col Gen Milan Acic, commander, Sarajevo military district; and Lt Col Gen Boro Milenkovic and Maj Gen Milorad Pastrovic; as well as Vlado Mijatovic and Jovo Miskovic, members of the republican Executive Council.

Nikola Mirkovic, president of the Zenica Municipal Assembly, briefed the visitors on the development of the municipality and its plans, stressing that visible results have been achieved in this respect in all the spheres of activity. Petar Dodik, chairman of the management board of the Zenica mining and metallurgical combine, spoke about the development of this giant of Yugoslavia's ferrous metallurgy and in particular about the building the ironworks in Zenica, which yields nearly 60 percent of Yugoslavia's annual steel output.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, appraised the development of this sociopolitical community and combine as very successful and their plans as justified and realistic. Ljubicic laid stress on more extensive and rapid development of the steel-producing capacities, more consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, further development of self-managing relations and consolidation of political unity in our country. A very significant place is occupied in all this, Ljubicic said, by the further consolidation of political unity in the League of Communists and more consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism in the LCY, as well as the further consolidation and socialization of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Pointing out the complexity of the international situation and the need for the constant intensification of the policy of nonalignment, Ljubicic stressed that we are combat ready and prepared to defend our society and revolution successfully at any time against anyone who might endanger them. This is what we shall continue to be like in the future as well. This is what Comrade Tito taught us and prepared us for and that is how we shall continue to work, consistently implementing his ideas, because however difficult it may be to carry out the revolution successfully, it is even more difficult to safeguard it, Nikola Ljubicic said.

After the meeting, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic inspected parts of the ironworks in Zenica. During the afternoon Nikola Ljubicic and his aides will visit Pucarevo and the Bratstvo machinery and metallurgical combine.

Visit to Pucarevo Plant

LD172350 Belgrade TANJUG Doemstic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Pucarevo, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- After visiting Zenica, Army General Nikola Ljubicic and his aides visited Pucarevo this afternoon. After inspecting production halls in the Bratstvo machinery and metallurgical combine, Nikola Ljubicic talked with representatives of the municipality and the combine.

Among other things, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, said: Our society is certain to be able to resolve the raw and reproduction supply problem. You have done much so far. Your plans are good. All you have to do is carry on in this way and your further development prospects are sure to be good. Your name is Bratstvo; and you should bear that in mind in your everyday work. Guard and promote brotherhood and unity, which are the greatest achievement of our revolution.

At the end of the meeting, Ivica Blazevic, chairman of the combine's management board, presented Army General Nikola Ljubicic with a gold Bratstvo badge, conferred on him by the combine's workers' council.

Activities in Sarajevo

LD182156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- At a ceremony appropriate to the occasion in Sarajevo today Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, who is on a visit of several days to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was presented with the SBS [expansion unknown] golden plaque, of the factories producing medical equipment for the army. The high recognition for the exceptional contribution in the development of this collective in connection with its 35th anniversary was presented today by SBS representatives, led by Zlatan Karavdic, chairman of the management board.

The federal secretary for national defense also visited the organizational committee of the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, where he was acquainted with the course of the preparations for this sports event.

Talks With Regional Leaders

LD182200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of this republic, had talks this afternoon in Sarajevo with Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

FIRA HAS MEETING WITH SERBIAN CHURCH LEADERS

LD172346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Executive Council Commission for Relations with the Religious Communities, today visited Patriarch German of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Zivomir Stankovic, chairman of the Serbia Executive Council Commission for Relations with the Religious Communities, and members of the Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church Bishop Hrizostom of Branicevo, Bishop Nikolai of Dalmatia and Bishop Mulutin of Timok also participated in the conversation. Views were exchanged on topical issues and relations between the state and the Serbian Orthodox Church in Yugoslavia. Both sides judged that relations are developing in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The conversation was open and specific. Both sides expressed their readiness to continue to try to solve everyday problems.

REGIONAL LC PLENUMS DISCUSS UPCOMING CONGRESSES

Slovenian Plenum 10 Feb

AU180825 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 11 Feb 82 p 7

[Conclusions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia adopted at its session in Ljubljana on 10 February]

[Summary] "The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia decided today that the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia will begin in Ljubljana on 15 April this year with the following agenda:

"1. Election of congress organs

"2. Reports of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia on its work since the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia;
"Of the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Slovenia;
"Of the Comradely Court of Arbitration of the League of Communists of Slovenia;
"Of the Control Commission of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

"3. Report: The tasks of communists in the development of socialist self-managing democracy in the general development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

"4. Discussion (in plenum and in commissions) and decisions on: reports and the main report, the resolution on the ninth congress, amendments and supplements to the Statute of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

"5. Elections of the organs of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the LCY."

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia decided that the communal organizations of the League of Communists should elect one (delegate to the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists) of Slovenia, for every 200 members and that, irrespective of the number of members, every communal organization of the League of Communists of Slovenia should elect at least four delegates to the congress. In deciding on the number of delegates, the number of members of the League of Communists of Slovenia on 31 December 1981 should be taken into consideration. According to this criterion, the congress will be attended by 642 delegates.

The delegates for the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia must be elected by 10 March 1982 at the latest.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia decided today that the communal organizations of the League of Communists of Slovenia should elect delegates to the 12th LCY Congress according to the following criterion: one delegate for every 2,000 members, taking into consideration the number of members of the League of Communists of Slovenia on 31 December 1981. Delegates must be elected by 10 March. On the basis of the decision of the LCY Central Committee and on the basis of the number of members of the League of Communists of Slovenia on 31 December 1981, the League of Communists of Slovenia will elect 63 delegates to the 12th LCY Congress.

Macedonian Plenum 18 Feb

LD181640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Skopje, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Angel Cemerski, the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee today considered the draft of the report on the Macedonian League of Communist's activity between the seventh and eighth congresses. After the session the document will be sent to Macedonian League of Communists organizations and organs for a discussion which will continue until the eighth congress in mid-May.

The Central Committee set up a 56-member commission for cadre preparations for the Eighth Macedonian League of Communists Congress. Tome Buklevski, member of the Macedonia Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, was appointed chairman.

The basic orientation in preparing the report, Milan Pancevski, executive secretary of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, said in his introductory speech, was that it should be a political document which would analytically and critically appraise the realization of the place, role, ideology and policy of the League of Communists in developing and deepening socialist self-management and at the same time constitute the basis for the further consolidation of the dominant position of the working class in the whole process of social reproduction.

The exacerbation of diverse contradictions in socio-economic relations, Comrade Tito's death, the events in Kosovo and their broader implications and lessons drawn from them and the serious exacerbation of international political and economic relations have made it even more necessary for the report on the Macedonian League of Communists' activity between the two congresses to be, to the maximum degree, a political, analytical and dedicated document which will also serve as the basis for the further activity of the Macedonian League of Communists.

Dwelling on the most important features of the Macedonian party activity in the period between the two congresses, Pancevski pointed out that the report pointed to the conclusion that the League of Communists had proved itself during the past period to be the revolutionary and vanguard force of the working class and that its ideology and policy provide a long-term and concrete platform for building new social relations and for overcoming various contradiction created by development.

The League of Communists also has proved itself to be the cohesive force in synthesizing the pluralism of self-managing socialist interests proceeding, in the course of doing so, from the broadest interests of the working class and from our nations' and nationalities' togetherness. At the same time, Pancevski added, one can also see phenomena and tendencies which reflect the insufficient realization of this kind of role of the League of Communists and which result in the emergence of very serious problems which manifest themselves in the form of such phenomena as autarkism, localism, isolationism behind regional and republican borders, insufficient realization of the unified economic system and the Yugoslav market and, on that basis, various forms of nationalism.

Being the revolutionary force of the class, the Macedonian League of Communists has realized and has led ideopolitical actions aimed at establishing new relations and finding fresh solutions in the struggle to surmount the causes of the lagging behind in the development of individual spheres of life and work. However, the report also points out phenomena which have softened the revolutionary edge of the League of Communists such as inertness, an insufficient degree of action and involvement in the ideological sphere, opportunism, insufficient number of workers, bureaucratization, forum-type work and so forth.

In the course of establishing its ideopolitical role in the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management, the League of Communists has increasingly developed its awareness and has involved itself directly in the fullest possible realization of the functions of self-managing, delegate and state organs and of soicopolitical communities. This at the same time has created the necessary prerequisites for realizing the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in society and for becoming the internal motive force for all the mechanisms of the political system. In this connection Pancevski also pointed out a number of phenomena opposing this status and role of the League of Communists.

Dwelling then on the different parts of the report, Pancevski dealt in detail with the essential realization of self-managing socio-economic relations. It can be said that in real socio-economic relations as well workers are more involved in making decisions on the acquisition, allocation and distribution of income and that their role is increasingly becoming a reality in decisionmaking on the part of income left to associated labor.

In the struggle to complete in a consistent manner the development of the socio-economic system on the basis of self-management and income-related relations, the Macedonian League of Communists has clashed and continues to clash with numerous negative phenomena which manifest themselves through the tendency to make decisions on income from technobureaucratic positions and outside associated labor. This manifests itself, among other things, in the form of excessive and, in essence, budgetary use of surplus income to meet the joint and general needs of society and in the form of investing more heavily than material capacity allows.

Over the past period the League of Communists has devoted particular attention to the continuation of a quite high dynamism of social development. However, this sphere has also been characterized by considerable contradictions, problems and negative phenomena, which was one of the reasons for creating and pursuing the policy of economic stabilization.

In the sphere of material production particular significance is attached to the involvement of the Macedonian League of Communists in the further development and more consistent functioning of the system of encouraging the speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and the province of Kosovo, Pancevski said. Despite problems and difficulties, there is an obvious readiness to seek better solutions to these questions through income-related pooling in associated labor. This kind of orientation will in many ways contribute to the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and the harmonization of the material development of all the republics and provinces.

This will also constitute an important basis for and contribution to the further consolidation of the cohesion of our nations and nationalities and elimination of the socioeconomic foundations of various forms of nationalism.

The struggle for the constant deepening and strengthening of the brotherhood and unity and cohesion of our nations and nationalities has also represented an important aspect of the Macedonian League of Communists' ideopolitical action. Energetic struggle against all the phenomena and forces based on nationalist positions has been part of this, and it was particularly pronounced in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism which manifested themselves during the hostile events in Kosovo and their reverberations in Macedonia. In this connection it is necessary to stress the role played by the League of Communists in the successful development and affirmation of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The past 4-year period and the rich revolutionary history show that the League of Communists has always played its proper role when its policy and action were based on the interests of the working class and our nations and nationalities and on ideological and political readiness to take uncompromising action. As a result of this kind of attitude by the League of Communists and its involvement in topical and very complex socioeconomic and political problems there has been an increase in the confidence of the working class and all the working people and citizens and nations and nationalities in the League of Communists as the sole revolutionary and leading ideopolitical force.

The increased confidence in the League of Communists also reinforces the demand that it should be even more resolute in dealing with all the exponents and forces which strive to halt the development of self-management. Pancevski particularly cited technobureaucratic decision-making, autarchism, isolationism and lack of income-related pooling in associated labor, as well as the very strongly pronounced manifestations of private and group-property attitude to social property and the denigration and devaluation of work, especially productive and creative work.

The firm resolve of the working class, working people and citizens to follow Tito's road at the same time amounts to an energetic demand for the ideological and political elimination of all the forces which are trying to exploit the current difficulties and carry out an attack from various positions on the basic achievements of our revolution.

The working class and its vanguard, the League of Communists, have a perfectly clear vision and the revolutionary energy required to continue along Tito's road and to be successful on that road in surmounting all the obstacles. Comrade Tito and his work have been and continue to be the symbol and expression of the authenticity, completeness and vigor of our socialist revolution. Tito's work and Tito's road have been and remain synonymous with the fundamental crucial orientations of the working class and all our nations and nationalities, Milan Pancevski said in conclusion of his speech.

Croatian Plenum 18 Feb

LD181946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the Croat League of Communists will be held on 13, 14 and 15 May this year in Zagreb. The decision to call this top gathering of Croatian communists was adopted at today's 18th session of the republican Central Committee. The plenary session also accepted the proposal that in future the Central Committee should have from 81 to 85 members and adopted statute changes which envisage, among other things, annual League of Communists conferences at the level of municipality and republic.

The Croat League of Communists Central Committee also discussed the draft resolution of the ninth League of Communists congress and thereby began the public debate in the Croat League of Communists on this document. The debate will last until the congress starts.

In his explanation of the draft document, Ivica Racan, chairman of the commission for the preparation of the resolution, emphasized that both the commission and the working groups, as well as the Central Committee Presidium, accepted the concept that it should be an (?action) document which will contain only key issues and not repeat more extensively the long-term tasks contained in documents previously adopted by the League of Communists.

Jovo Ugrcic, who reported on the work of the commission for changes and amendments to the Statute of the Croat League of Communists, said that in discussions the commission unanimously endorsed the proposal that the Croat League of Communists Statute should emphasize the historic role of Comrade Tito in creating and developing the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and our socialist (?community). In the discussions the view was also expressed that the existing Statute should not be altered, but that efforts should be made to persist in implementing it consistently, particularly in the realization of the idea of collective leadership and responsibility.

The proposed decisions in connection with calling and setting the agenda of the Croat League of Communists congress were explained by Venceslav Kovacevic, member of the Presidium. He said that the proposal to reduce the number of Central Committee members arises from the need for more effective and mobile work from the Croat League of Communists' highest organ. Hence the proposal that the future Central Committee should meet more frequently, that is, once a month. Kovacevic also explained the proposals to hold annual League of Communists conferences at the level of the municipality and republic. Their task would be to analyze and monitor the implementation of congress decisions.

CROATIAN SAWP BODY VIEWS DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD180006 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference, has discussed, among other things a number of topical questions concerning this year's "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action. Zlatko Kuretic reports on this and other topics raised at the session:

One must begin by stressing that this year's action is the eighth such action since the first 1974 mass exercise and test of the population of Croatia's ability to face and overcome any emergency situation, whether a natural disaster or [words indistinct]. In the meantime, this action has become a model on which the other republics and provinces have based similar tests and exercises. So, this action has proved itself over quite a long period. The fact that its contribution to the affirmation of the goals and tasks arising from the doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection has never been questioned is the best proof that this action serves its purpose.

Yet even today it is impossible not to voice a number of critical observations with regard to the fact that, despite numerous efforts, the action has not fully acquired a mass character. This fact was not analyzed more deeply, however, during many of the contributions to the debate on the action definite proposals and suggestions were made on how to broaden and extend it still further. It is difficult to shake off the impression that the main problem faced by the members of the coordination committee is the fact that the action is somewhat sporadic and does not continue throughout the year. At the same time, it must also be noted that the action has made it possible to acquire a great deal of experience in connection with this type of mass involvement and that the benefits from the actions held so far are of inestimable value as regards the defense capability of the entire population.

It was also noted that this year's action, or in other words the culmination of its dynamism and final activities, would take place in the autumn and that this time it would be organized as test of our ability to effectively oppose various forms and methods of hostile activity. The session also dealt with the state and preparedness of civil defense and its tasks in both war and peace. Agreement was also reached on how to implement the instructions on the Socialist Alliance's forms of organizations and activity in the conditions of all-people's defense war.

BOSNIA'S POZDERAC SPEAKS ON NATIONALITY ISSUE

LD190022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY has always had correct attitudes in its policy regarding the resolution of the national question. If stagnation has occurred or if problems in solving this question have emerged, it was because some individuals in our society had non-Marxist attitudes and because they advocated bourgeois ideologies about the nation, Hamdija Pozderac stressed. He was speaking about the national question to the political aktiv of the committee of the conference of League of Communists organs and organizations of the federation and to the students of political schools of the Marxist center of the League of Communists organizations in federal organs.

Every nation has its history, language and culture, and any attempt to dispute these fundamental elements of a nation's existence leads to unitarist tendencies. Today we also have phenomena of looking in our cultural past for that which divides us. Pozderac said that there is no need to go very far back to find these elements, because there is in our past quite a lot that is common to us and which should be a bond for the present. He added that the elements which divide us should not be made into a political exercise as is done today. Concepts are being formulated in the sphere of culture which cause quarrels and hatred in other environments. For example, some authors in Bosnia-Hercegovina have the idea that there is only a Bosnia-Hercegovinian literature. This is not accurate; there is only the literature of the people who live in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Speaking about national orientation, Hamdija Pozderac stressed that people are what they are and that the existing actions in the Yugoslav community cannot declare themselves for the higher category -- for the Yugoslav nation. He said that it cannot be accepted that Yugoslav exists as a supranation. Those who declare themselves to be Yugoslavs should not be considered more progressive than those who declare themselves to be from the nation to which they belong. Only those who fight for the speedier development and progress of our self-managing society are more progressive. In the territorial and political sense of the word, all of us are Yugoslavs. Yugoslavia is manifested in patriotism and in the feeling of belonging to the Yugoslav community. This should be further consolidated.

Hamdija Pozderac also spoke about the phenomena of nationalism and chauvinism. He stressed in this context that these phenomena are not just vestiges of bourgeois society; they are also the consequences of relations in some of our individual environments.

A recent explicit example has been nationalism in Kosovo. Irredentism which emerged there is first and foremost the product of relations in Kosovo which the League of Communists has not opposed. However, we do not have this phenomenon only in Kosovo and among Albanians; we have it in other environments as well. There is no nationalism or chauvinism which is more or less dangerous; each one is aggressive and exclusive. Only equitable relations among nations and nationalities can exert an influence on the (?disappearance) of nationalism and on speedier class development in our society, Hamdija Pozderac said at the end of his speech.

DRAGOSAVAC, DOLANC LEAVE FOR ROMANIA VISIT

LD191228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the LCY, led by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Timisoara today for an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP. Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, are also in the delegation, which was seen off by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidium.